Bombay Chronicle

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REBELS IN INDONESIA SET UP CABINET

Soekarno For Jakarta

JAKARTA, February 15.

COLONEL AHMED HUSSEIN, LEADER OF THE ANTI-GOVERNMENT MILITARY JUNTA IN CENTRAL SUMATRA, TONIGHT PRO CLAIMED THE SETTING UP OF A "NEW REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA." HE MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT AT A RALLY AT PADANG, RADIO PADANG REPORTED.

Dr. Sjafruddin Prawiranexara will be Premier and Finance Minister in the new Government, the broadcast said.

Colonel Simbolon will be Foreign Minister in the new government, while former Indonesian Premier Burhanuddin Harahap will hold the post of Defence Minister.

Sumitro Djodjohadikusumo is Trade and Communications Minister and Colonel Djambek has been given the post of Minister of the Interior.

Other Ministers will be: Mohammed Tahir: Education and Health; Lieutenant-Colonel Saleh Mudahir: Information; Mochtar Lintang: Religion; Tanahir Tarutalb: Labour; Abdulgani Ohman: Social Welfare; Colonel J. Warow: Development and Public Works.

CROWDS CHEER

Hussein read the proclamation to a cheering crowd in Banteng Stadium at the end of the rebels' five-day ultimatum which asked the Jakarta Government to resign.

Seated with Hussein on the platform were most of the members of the new 11-man Cabinet with Premier Sjafruddin on his right.

Hussein called on all Indonesians, both inside and outside Indonesia, to listen to "an important announcement."

He said the Rebel Council was "forced" to take the step because the Government of Premier Djuanda Kartawidjaja had refused to resign in favour of former Vice-President Mohammed Hatta and Sultan Hamengku.

Hussein said Djuanda had dismissed him and three other military commanders and thereby proved he "does not believe in peaceful means to solve problems."

Hussein said the Council's aim was to "take steps" against the Djuanda Government and, in accordance with that aim and with law, it set up a new revolutionary government.

The new government's aim was to fight corruption, foster the nation's development and prosperity and raise the living standard of its people, Hussein added.

The new government would carry out the struggle under democratic principles and was prepared to "denounce President (Ahmed) Soekarno himself if necessary."

Hussein denounced Soekarno for his failure to dismiss the Djuanda Cabinet and called on him to return to Indonesia forthwith. Soekarno was en route by air from Tokyo to Jakarta after a visit in Japan.

OUST THE REDS

Hussein renewed his appeal to Soekarno to oust Communists from the Government and appoint Hatta and Bowono to head a new government, Padang Radio said.

Hussein said he hoped the 11-man Cabinet would be recognized by all Indonesians and foreign governments. "Our struggle and our aims are sacred. We shall win. Merdeka (independence)."

After Hussein's speech, the radio, known as Radio Republic of Indonesia, Padang, announced that it would be known from now as "the Radio Revolutionary Republic of Indonesia, Padang."

OIL CONCESSIONS

The rebels in Central Sumatra are preparing to grant large concessions to foreign countries for oil and mining exploitation, Jakarta nationalist newspaper "Suluh Indonesia" said today.

Quoting its correspondent in Padang, the paper said that if Colonel Ahmed Hussein and his friends succeeded in seizing power, they would extend concession rights on oil explorations stretching over more than four and a half million acres (2,000,000 hectares) along the upper reaches of the Kampar River in Central-East Sumatra.

The paper said that Hussein had had discussions with the Dutch oil company B.P.M. and promised to return to the firm the oil fields in North Sumatra "if the revolution was successful."

PREMIER ROUSED

The rebels were also conducting talks with foreign countries about granting of many other land concessions, said the paper.

Some 200 Indonesian students today roused Premier Djuanda Kartawijaja out of bed at 03-00 hours (local) to urge him to avoid bloodshed in dealing with the Central Sumatra upheaval.

AMERICAN EXPELLED

The Indonesian military authorities today expelled an American from the country on charges of subversive activity. He left the country today.

Son of a Dutch industrialist, whose enterprises in Indonesia were placed under military control last December, the American arrived at Jakarta recently but was detained by the military authorities a few days after his arrival.

Singapore: The Chinese-owned newspaper, "Singapore Standard," reported today that hundreds of

Continued On Page 5 Column 3

Dead For Twenty Minutes

LONDON, February 15.

Harry Baker is 77 and is alive after being dead for 20 minutes.

It was for 20 minutes that his heart stopped during an operation-one of the longest periods in medical records of a heart ceasing to function.

Surgeons immediately made an incision and massaged the heart, but it failed to respond.

Then doctors tried a chemical injection but without effect. Oxygen was fed and artificial respiration continued, but, as the minutes ticked by and the operating theatre staff struggled to bring Mr. Baker round, inwardly they were giving him up as dead

A FLUTTER

Then at the 20th minute-there was a flutter and the surgeon felt the heart pulse back into life.

Now, Mr. Baker is looking forward to being discharged from the hospital in the near future and going home.

He chuckled as he said: "I did not know till yesterday that I had been to the pearly gates."
—NAFEN

Stassen Resigns

OHOMASVILLEO, (Georgia), Feb. 15

Mr. Harold Stassen has resigned as President Eisenhower's Disarmament Adviser and has filed as a candidate for the Pennsylvania gubernatorial election, the White House spokesman announced today.—UPI-AFP.

Latest Commercial

KERB RATES AT 10-30 P.M.

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

Tata Ordinary Rs. 171-8 to 171-12
Indian Iron Rs. 19.72 to 19.75.
Cotton Jarila March Rs. 686
Cotton Jarila May Rs. 674.
Cottonseed May Rs. 136-10.
Groundnut Feb. Rs. 156.
Groundnut May Rs. 156.
Silver Pagan Rs. 190-8.
Gold Pagan Rs. 112-4.

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Impudence Supreme

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

A primary school in a Calcutta suburb has prescribed some books which are on the syllabus of the East Pakistan School Board.

One of the books contains an essay which begins thus: "I am a citizen of Pakistan."

The headmaster of the school is a Pakistani citizen.

Disclosing these facts at the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation yesterday, Mr. Biman Mitra, councillor, urged the Corporation to stop the Corporation grants to the school.—UPI.

Sunday Smile

"But you can't do this to me—I've bought mourning clothes and everything"—

FALLS FROM TRAIN IN BANDRA CREEK

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 20-year-old youth fell from a moving train into Bandra creek, about 7.30 p.m. today.

Till late tonight his body was not recovered.

The Madras Assembly on Saturday passed the Madras Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1958, as amended by the select committee.

Lodge Tells Newsmen

No Chance For Peking To Join U. N. Yet

NEW DELHI, February 15.

THERE APPEARS TO BE NO POSSIBILITY OF THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF CHINA BECOMING A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE.

This was the main impression gained at the press conference addressed here this afternoon by Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, American permanent representative at the United Nations, who is on a brief visit to India.

Mr. Lodge declared vehemently that the United Nations Charter specified that member states should be "peace-loving."

He said: "We contend that the Chinese People's Government is not peace-loving within the United Nations definition of that term, and we base ourselves on a number of things that they have done.

"We also base ourselves on the fact that the United Nations General Assembly has officially declared the Chinese Communist regime to be an aggressor. Therefore, it cannot be a peace-loving state."

Facing a barrage of questions, Mr. Lodge declared that neither Pakistan, nor Britain, nor France could be bracketed with the Chinese People's Government.

He said Pakistan had not been declared an aggressor by the United Nations General Assembly.

As for Britain and France during the Suez crisis, the General Assembly had passed a resolution asking these two countries to cease fire and withdraw." They did cease fire and withdraw. There is a difference."

When it was pointed out that the Soviet Union was still in Hungary and had not been expelled from the United Nations, he said "You cannot expel a permanent member. The Soviet Union is one of the five permanent members. Any resolution to expel them would be vetoed.

HOW LONG?

A correspondent asked: "How long will China have to wait before she gives satisfaction?"

Mr. Lodge said when the Chinese Government decided to change her ways and became a peace-loving nation within the meaning of the Charter, it would be different. But the Chinese Communists were still in Korea.

When reminded that even before the Korean War, the Peking Government had been refused admission to the U.N., Mr. Lodge said there had been other things like the occupation of Tibet. There was also the occupation of Viet Nam.

He added that the U.N. General Assembly was the "civilised conscience" of the world and the Assembly had declared China an aggressor.

According to him, there was a "moral standard" for admission to the U.N.

SUMMIT TALKS

In regard to the Soviet suggestion for a summit conference, Mr. Lodge stated that he prefer-

Continued On Page 5 Column 1

Urdu Will Have Full Scope-Nehru

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

PRIME Minister Nehru today assured the Urdu-speaking people in the country that Urdu, like other national languages of India, would have full and unfettered scope of development and there was no question of any harm coming to that language.

Urdu, Mr. Nehru said, was a living and vigorous language full of richness, and there was no threat or danger to it from any other language.

Of course, he added, there had been certain obstacles in the way of its proper growth and they had to be removed.

Mr. Nehru, who was inaugurating the All-India Conference of Anjaman - Taraqui-i-Urdu - Hindi expressed regret that the Governments in the States where Urdu was spoken by a vast number of people had not taken adequate steps to develop this language

"I will not say that these States are violating the Constitution which recognised Urdu as one of the 14 languages of India, but it is certain that they have not treated Urdu with affection They have been somewhat unconcerned about its development," he said.

Mr. Nehru said that while the Governments in U.P., the Punjab and Delhi agreed in principle that Urdu should be given the fullest opportunity to develop, this had not been done in practice, and sufficient attention had not been paid to its development.

Mr. Nehru stressed the need of a constructive approach to the problem of language and said that no language could be developed and advanced in a spirit of competition or by suppressing another language.

He said: "If today Urdu develops and attains a higher status, this will not be to the detriment of any other language. In fact, the other languages will stand to gain by its growth. This will help in the process of their development.

"It is absolutely wrong to think that Hindi or take for instance, Tamil, or any other language can be advanced by retarding the growth of some other language. If that is done, it will act like a boomerang and that particular language which seeks to suppress the other languages will suffer."

GROWTH SPONTANEOUS

Mr. Nehru said that every language had to progress on its own. This progress could not be brought about by any legislation or any other Governmental action. Its growth had to be spontaneous.

Of course Government help did remove obstacles or barriers in the way of a language and paved the way for its progress.

It should, however, be clear at the same time that the Government by itself could not bring about the extinction of any language which it might not like.

For several decades in the past Russians had tried to smother the Polish language, but these efforts proved abortive. The Polish language, instead, emerged stronger and vigorous and today it was one of the great languages spoken in the world.

"How can you suppress a language spoken by a large number of people?" he asked.

AGITATION IN SOUTH

Mr. Nehru referred to the agitation in the South, more particularly in Madras State, where some people were demanding that English should be retained for all time as the all-India language, instead of Hindi.

He had no enmity or hostility against English. In fact, he loved it because his whole education had been in that language. English had become a world language and he personally wanted that it should be retained in India. But it could not be said that English was the national language of India.

"We have, however, to show due respect to it and make its full use."

What grieved him in this matter, Mr. Nehru said, was the way people expressed their anger and resentment against a certain language That was a negative approach, he said.

So far as Urdu was concerned, Mr. Nehru said that since 1947, about 3,500 books had been published in that language in India. This was quite a big thing.

He was not aware of such a large number of books having been published in any other language in the country in that period.

Maulana Azad, Union Education Minister said that Urdu

Continued On Page 5 Column 4

RISK OF 'INCIDENTS' IN TUNISIA INCREASES

PARIS, February 15.

THE FRANCO-TUNISIAN CRISIS WAS NEAR THE EXPLOSION POINT YESTERDAY WITH THE FRENCH NAVY READYING TO CHALLENGE THE BIZERTE BLOCKADE AND FRENCH TROOPS FEARED LIKELY TO TRY A BREAK-OUT FROM THEIR ISOLATED GARRISONS.

President Bourguiba has warned that if France tries to run the Bizerte blockade, Tunisia is "ready for war."

The French fleet is believed ready to sail to Bizerte to escort supplies.

Five escort vessels and two submarines have left Toulon to join in the Mediterranean exercises and could be switched to escort duty.

Tunisian police and national guards are reported to have tightened the road blocks isolating French garrisons, and merchants supplying some camps have threatened with death if they send any more goods in.

The risk of incidents increased as a five-hour general strike was starting in anti-French protest.

The immediate dangers are considered grave, but some hope of compromise is seen if the peril of armed clashes within the next few days can be surmounted.

There have been hints that Paris might accept American mediation which President Bourguiba mentioned as a move that might withdraw the issue from the Security Council.—NAFEN.

French Defence Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas announced that France has started sending supplies to her garrisons in Tunisia blockaded by the Tunisian authorities since the French bombing of the Tunisian village of Sakiet Sidi-Youssef last Saturday. (adds UPI-AFP.)

SUPPLIES SHORT

Many of the French garrisons only had a week's supplies on hand when the blockade was started.

TUNIS: French helicopters were flying supplies to French garrisons in various parts of Tunis yesterday particularly in the south of the country.

The position of the 200-man garrison at the French post at Kassaar said in the suburbs of Tunis became acute as supplies ran out and one of the garrison as horses had to be killed for food.

Bahi Ladgham, Secretary of State to the Tunisian Premier office, last night called on Tunisians to remain calm and disciplined in their reactions to the French bombing of Sakiet Sidi-Youssef.

Addressing a mass meeting of some 50,000 persons at "Leader's Square" in Tunis, Laghan urged Tunsians to follow the instructions of the Tunisian Government, "which has acted in the best interests of the country."

Continued On Page 5 Column 4

TODAY

HINDU: Maha Vad 13, 2014
MUSLIM: Rajjab 26, 1377
PARSI: Sherevar 19, 1327
SAKA: Magha 1879

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise 7-08 a.m.
Sunset: 6-38 p.m.
Moonrise: 5-11 a.m.
Moonset: 4-50 p.m.

Hightide: 10-47 a.m. 11-27 p.m.
Lowtide: 5-12 a.m. 4-58 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon: Feb. 18.
1st Q'ter: Feb. 27.

India Worthy Of Credit: IMF Chief

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Per Jacobson, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), said here at a Press conference today that it was right on the part of the Government of India not to be interested in short-term credits.

He said that the IMF, at its meeting in Delhi in October, would discuss the question of increasing its credit facilities to India.

Mr. Jacobsson was of the opinion that this country should not devalue the rupee.

Asked about India's credit-worthiness, he said that India had modern banking system and a stable government. The latter did play a great role in the credit-worthiness of a country.

Mr. Jacobsson said that India had maintained its credit-worthiness.

He said that economic life in the countries in the sterling area was now much stabler than in any post-war period.

LOVE, NOT WORSHIP, IS THE NEED: NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Mr. Nehru today asked people "to love animals and birds, to play with them, and not to worship them."

The Prime Minister, who was inaugurating the third session of the Indian Board for Wild Life, said: "We have lost all our capacity for interest by placing some animals at some high pedestal, and saying we ought to worship them. Anything that you worship you forget. It is far better to be friendly with somebody than to worship him. I want people to be friendly with animals, birds and flowers."

He asked the Wild Life Board to publish good readable books on wild life with colour pictures for children as well as grown ups.

In regard to the concern expressed by some that the big projects might affect the equilibrium of nature, Mr. Nehru said: "I fear there is little remedy for this unless some adequate ways are found to limit the increase of population. Otherwise they will not only eat up animals, but sometimes eat themselves too."

"We are already on the verge of tremendous discoveries of nature's secrets. All these necessarily have a powerful effect on the economy and the equilibrium of nature.

The Maharaja of Mysore, chairman of the Board, said the notion that the animal and plant kingdoms, especially the untamed parts, were either a nuisance or a menace was, like all prejudices, exaggerated and unfounded. "The ravages of nature have to be controlled but not by the drastic methods of wholesale destruction. Our mountains, rivers, plants and animals—all have a unique role to play in enriching ourselves and our lives."

In India, he said, the forest area was about 22 per cent, against the desirable 33 per cent. "One of the commonest problems facing most States in India is the increasing demand made by agriculture on forest lands. There is legitimate ground for dis-afforesting certain areas for cultivation. But it is necessary to see that this is not carried to irrational lengths. The demands of agriculture should be met without prejudice to the balance of nature."—UPI.

Anonymous Repayment

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

A postman turned up at the Railway Board's offices in New Delhi with a letter enclosing five postal orders totalling Rs. 40.59 and a covering letter which gave neither the sender's name nor his address.

The covering letter stated that the postal orders were being sent in lieu of the railway fare from Calcutta to Bombay "as I had travelled once without ticket as I had no money. Kindly accept the amount and excuse me for the trouble."

The letter was addressed to the Railway Minister.

Teachers Go On Token Fast

CALCUTTA, February 15.

IN response to a call by the All-Bengal Teachers' Association, the majority of its 13,000 members all over the State observed a token 12-hour hunger-strike today.

This mass hunger-strike by secondary school teachers was a part of the campaign initiated by the Association to protest against the directive of the State Education Department asking teachers of Government-aided schools to appear before the Public Service Commission.

Thirty-two of its members are on hunger-strike in a temporary camp on the Sobodh Mullick Square in Central Calcutta since Monday.

A mass meeting of teachers was held in the evening where they reiterated their determination to continue the "struggle" till their demands were met by the authorities. PSP leader Mr. H. V. Kamath, Prof. Tripura Chakravarti and others addressed the meeting.

The second phase of the teachers' movement will be cessation of work on February 20 and a march to the Assembly building, it was announced.—UPI.

A Soviet Parliamentary delegation headed by Paul Labanov, President of the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, arrived in New Delhi on Saturday on a three-week visit to India.

He Wants To Die In India

LONDON, Feb. 15

FAZUL HOSEIN, 48, an injured Indian seaman encased in plaster was today being flown home to Calcutta at the expense of his British employers.

He insisted that if he is to die he would like to die in his native land. His spinal chord was damaged in a fall aboard a cargo vessel bound for Middlesborough a month ago and he refused an operation.—NAFEN.

U.S. Rocket Explodes

CAPE CANAVERAL, (Florida), February 15:

A United States "Atlas" intercontinental ballistic missile exploded on its launching platform today. UPI-AFP

MUNDHRA FACES CHARGE OF CHEATING

KANPUR, February 15.

A COMPLAINT was filed today in the court of the Judicial Officer, Kanpur, Mr. D. S. Ambist, against Haridas Mundhra, chairman of the British India Corporation and of F. and C. Osler (India) Ltd., for alleged cheating and criminal breach of trust.

The complaint has been filed by Mr. Kailash Nath, director, Roopnarain Ram Chander (Private) Ltd., and M. K. Bros. (Private) Ltd., who are sole selling agents of Elgin Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur Textiles Ltd., and Kanpur Cotton Mills branch of the British India Corporation.

The court has issued summons for personal attendance of Haridas Mundhra on March 8.

The complainants alleged that in April 1957 Haridas Mundhra fraudulently and dishonestly represented to the complainants that F and C Osler (India) Ltd., of which the accused was the Director, stood in need of accommodation for a short period and that he had full authority to obtain moneys for Osler Ltd., repayable on demand and that the said company had substantial assets and the deposits.

By making these representations, which were false to his knowledge, the complainants further alleged the accused deceived them and dishonestly and fraudulently took a sum of Rs. 2,80,000 for deposit in F and C Osler India Ltd., Calcutta.

It was further stated that a month later the accused again obtained from the complainants a further sum of Rs. 50,000 for deposit with the F and C Osler (India) Ltd.

Oslers have denied the receipt of the aforesaid sums of money from H. D. Mundhra.

SEARCHED

CALCUTTA: The residence of Haridas Mundhra in Prasanna Kumar Street and the office of Messrs. Osler Electric Lamp Co Ltd. in Old Court House in Dalhousie Square were searched recently by the Special Police Establishment, Government of India, it was learnt today.

Soome papers and documents are reported to have been seized by the police from both the places.

The searches were made in connection with a complaint filed by the Life Insurance Corporation about certain duplicate shares of the aforesaid limited company, it is believed.—UPI.

JUSTICE LEANS BACKWARD TO HELP POOR MAN

Chronicle Correspondent

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 15.

A MAN who trespassed upon and occupied a plot of land from where he had been lawfully evicted six months earlier, was acquitted by the Kottayam sub magistrate Mr. K. C Punnoose, who observed that the accused deserved sympathy since he was compelled to commit the offence to maintain his life.

Kandan, a poor landless peasant and his family had been evicted from a small plot of land belonging to a landlord, under the decree of a civil court in December, 1952.

In the magistrate's court he was charged with having forcibly re-entered and occupied the plot in June 1953, and with having intimidated the landlord with deadly weapons.

The charge of criminal intimidation was not proved, but the accused pleaded guilty to the charge of trespass.

Kandan told the court that he and his family had wandered about for six months begging one landholder after another for a piece of land where he could put up a hut. Everyone refused, he said.

In his judgment the magistrate said: "What prompted this man to commit trespass was the desire to live. It was for the maintenance of human lives which society deems valuable.

"All lands have owners and no owner allowed him living space. His statement 'I asked everyone, but no one permitted me' is true and very pitiable."

Even if he had decided to occupy some other piece of land," the magistrate observed, "his act would have amounted to trespass... It was but natural that he re-entered the same land where he and his family had lived for forty years."

The judgment also recalled the words of Prime Minister Nehru that unless the laws of the country could be interpreted to the good of the common man, circumstances would force them to be re-written.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

RAILWAY SERVICE COMMISSION, BOMBAY.

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE
NO. 11/57-58.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

FOR WESTERN RAILWAY.
CATEGORY NO. 54:

CHARGEMEN (ELECTRICAL): Fifty temporary posts, likely to be made permanent, five each reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and three for Anglo-Indians, anywhere on the Railway, scale of pay Rs. 150-225. Selected candidates will be required to undergo training for a period of one year, anywhere on the Railway, during which period they will be paid a stipend of Rs. 100/- p.m. AGE: Between 18 & 25 years on 15-3-1958. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: (a) Passed Matriculation or equivalent examination: (b) Passed Diploma examination in Electrical Engineering or equivalent, from a recognised Engineering or Technical College.

FOR CENTRAL & WESTERN RAILWAYS.

CATEGORY NO. 55:

TRAFFIC APPRENTICES: Twenty-one temporary posts, (fourteen for Central Railway including seven for panel and seven for Western Railway including two for panel), two posts on Central Railway and one post on Western Railway reserved for Scheduled Castes and one post each reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians on both Central and Western Railways, scale of stipend Rs. 100-5-110 during three years of apprenticeship, anywhere on the Central or Western Railway. Selected candidates, on satisfactory completion of the training are liable to be posted anywhere on any of the two Railways as Assistant Yard Masters and Assistant Station Masters etc. in scale of pay Rs. 150-225, if vacancies exist. AGE: Between 20 and 24 years on 15-3-1958. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: Graduate from a recognised university. Proficiency in games, sports and athletics is a recommendation.

NOTE: — VISION TEST STANDARD: DISTANT VISION: For Category No. 54: 6/9, 6/12 with or without glasses provided the power of lens does not exceed 4-D: For Category No. 55: 6/9, 6/9 without glasses. NEAR VISION: For both Categories: Sn. 0.6 0.6 with or without glasses.

2. If possible, a candidate may attach to his application form his recent small-sized photograph with his signature on it. The photograph should be pasted adjacent to the candidate's signature under the head "Declaration to be completed by the applicant" on page three of the application form.

3. In addition to basic pay, Dearness, House and Compensatory allowances, free medical attendance and passes are admissible according to rules.

4. The upper age limits indicated above are relaxable in the following cases:—(a) by five years in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; (b) upto 30 years in the case of displaced persons from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir provided they produce a certificate from a Magistrate or a Gazetted Officer or an Employment Exchange to that effect; (c) upto 30 years in the case of displaced persons from Pakistan; and (d) in the case of war-service candidates upto the extent of war-service rendered and also subsequent military service in continuation of war-service, upto a maximum of 30 years of age. In the case of (c) displaced persons from Pakistan and (d) war-service candidates, the concessions are admissible provided the candidates submit their applications through Employment Exchanges or through their Heads of Department if they are employed in a Government or a Railway Department.

5. Applications should be submitted on the prescribed form which can be obtained in person on payment of Re. 1/- (25 Naye Paise in the case of bona-fide displaced persons from Pakistan and the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes), from the Station Masters of important Railway Stations and from Employment Exchanges. Applications accompanied by attested copies of certificates showing age, qualifications, experience, proficiency in games etc., should reach the Secretary, Railway Service Commission, Churchgate, Bombay-1 on or before 15-3-1958. In due course, the result will be communicated to every applicant who attaches with the application a stamped envelope with the category number and address written on it.

6. Any form of canvassing will disqualify a candidate.

(2883)

PUBLIC NOTICES

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

THE DIVISIONAL SUPERINTENDENT, Southern Railway, Hubli invites SEALED TENDERS for the work of Fuel Handling at Hubli and Alnavar Loco Depots (including pump sites at Dharwar, Kambarganvi and Karajgi) for the period from 1-4-58 to 31-3-59.

2. Tenders should be submitted only in the printed forms obtainable on payment of Rs. 3/- per set which is not refundable under any circumstances) from the Divisional Superintendent (Mechanical) Hubli. The forms will be available for sale at the Divisional Office from 20-2-58.

3. Money orders for tender forms will not be accepted by the Divisional Superintendent (Mechanical) at Hubli after 12 Hrs. on 25th February 1958.

4. Tenderers should remit the required earnest money of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees One thousand only) to the Divisional Paymaster, Hubli not later than 12 Hrs. on 1-3-1958.

5. Tenders should be submitted to the Divisional Superintendent (Mechanical) at Hubli before 12 hrs on 4th March 1958.

6. Tenders should be supported by a current Income Tax Clearance Certificate failing which they will not be considered.

7. The Divisional Superintendent reserves to himself the right to reject any or every tender without assigning reasons.

DIVISIONAL SUPERINTENDENT.

HUBLI, 9th Feb. '58.

(2901)

WATCHMAN ATTACKED AND ROBBED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A WATCHMAN of a building under construction at Santa Cruz East was suddenly attacked by four persons last night and robbed of property worth Rs. 70.

The Santa Cruz police said that Tilakbahadur Sitbahadur, the watchman was looking after a building under construction at Manipada, Kalina, when last night four persons came to the place and while two held him at the point of a knife the other two relieved him of Rs. 32 in cash, removed one kerosene tin containing rice and one grinding machine all valued at Rs. 70.

After collecting the booty the miscreants escaped.

Illumination Prizes

BOMBAY, Saturday

The names of the winners of a Republic Day illumination contest were announced at a Press conference here today.

The Electrical Contractors' Association in collaboration with the Illuminating Engineering Society of India and the Indian Institute of Architects had appointed a panel to select the winners.

For incandescent lighting Electric House was adjudged the best and it received a gold medal. The Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank Building and the Bombay Port Trust stood second and third in the contest and they were awarded a silver medal each.

A Silver medal for fluorescent lighting was given to the Central Offices at Queens Road.

The Reserve Bank Building was awarded a silver medal for floodlighting. Certificates of merit were given to the Oriental Building the Municipal Corporation and the Rajabai Tower.

Moneylenders Convicted

BOMBAY, Saturday

Three moneylenders from Greater Bombay were convicted in courts of law for offences under the Bombay Moneylenders Act in January.

They were Juharmal Rakbichand, Shop No. 25, Tankiwala Building, Kalachowky (a fine of Rs. 540); Shri Chhogmal Vanaji and Company, 41, Joomabhoy Chawl, Lalax-Nigaum Road, Colabawadi (a fine of Rs. 195); and Shri Pukhraj Bhimraj Rathod, Khatri Rangari Chawl, Bhawani Shankar Road, Dadar (a fine of Rs. 540).

One more moneylender, Pukhraj Sawaimal, 110, Matarpakhadi Road, Mazgaon, was convicted under sections 175 and 205 of the Indian Penal Code (omission to produce documents and destruction of documents to prevent its production as evidence) and fined Rs. 30.

Bombay Today

ALANKAR (SUR - SINGAR SAMSAD): Vocal recital by Gangubai and Veena recital by Ramesh Prem, 'Hasman,' Bhulabhai Desai Road, 9-30 a.m.

SAHADEV SMARAK KALA MANDALI: Fourth anniversary celebration, Cama Hall, 2 p.m.

THE DIABETIC ASSOCIATION OF INDIA: Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, Minister for Health, inaugurates the third diabetes detection drive and the third annual day, Main Lecture Hall, Parel, 3-30 p.m.

THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION: Annual Day, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Hall, B. Road, Churchgate, 4 p.m.

INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS: Reception to Mr. Ramanujam, president, INTUC, Mazdoor Manzil, Government Gate Road, Parel, 5 p.m.

GURU NANAK HIGH SCHOOLS: Tenth annual celebrations and prize distribution, Guru Nanak High School, Kolwada, Chief Minister presides, 5 p.m.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE: Annual College Day and prize distribution, Babubhai Chinai presides, C. J. Hall, 5-15 p.m.

BOMBAY STATE SHORT-HAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION: B.P.C.C. chief K. K. Shah inaugurates annual day celebrations, Podar College Hall, Matunga, 5-30 p.m.

KASHMIR ALL PARTY COMMITTEE: Public meeting to be addressed by Mr. Krishna Menon, Defence Minister, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

EAST INDIAN SOCIAL COMMITTEE: East Indian social and festival, Bandra Gymkhana, Perry Road, Bandra, Mr. Shantilal Shah presides, 6 p.m.

INDIAN ART INSTITUTE: Sheriff J. C. Jain presides annual day of the Institute, Bhulabhai Memorial Institute, Warden Road, 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Free public lecture on "Meaning of Mahashivratri," Theosophy Hall, New Marine Lines, 6-15 p.m.

ACADEMY OF ARCHITECTURE: Annual social gathering, Mr. Krishna Menon presides, Ruparel College, Tulsi Pipe Road, Matunga, 6-30 p.m.

TRAFFIC CURBS

The Chowpatty Foot Bridge (connecting Mathew Road with Chowpatty Sea Face near the north end of Netaji Subhas Road) will be closed to pedestrians returning from Chowpatty to Mathew Road between the hours of 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Sunday, February 16, on account of Mahashivratri Fair.

Man Fatally Stabbed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A WATCHMAN of Bharat Lokhand Bazaar, Grant Road, fatally stabbed his assailant from whom he wrenched the knife and turned it against him.

The watchman was also stabbed in the abdomen and was lying in the J. J. Hospital in a precarious condition.

The Nagpada police said that there was an altercation between Gulam Mohammed Gulam Kader, the watchman, and Aziz Saifuddin, a nephew of the rent-collector of that bazaar.

It is alleged that Gulam Mohammed was going to his native place and wanted to keep another man in his place.

Aziz, it is said, objected to this arrangement and suggested that Gulam Mohammed should keep one of his underlings and not an outsider.

Their talk ended in a bitter quarrel.

In the heat of the moment, police said, Aziz flashed out a knife and stabbed Gulam Mohammed in the abdomen.

Gulam Mohammed got furious at this and with a mighty heave, wrenched the knife from Aziz's hands and stabbed him fatally in the chest.

Both were rushed to the J. J. Hospital where Aziz died a little later.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 15.

Summary of weather observations recorded at 8-30 a.m.:

Rainfall has occurred locally in Gangetic West Bengal and at a few places in Assam and Chota Nagpur.

Weather remained dry over the rest of the country.

Night temperatures were below normal in West Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab, north Rajasthan and Saurashtra and Kutch.

They were above normal in Assam, West Bengal, north Orissa, south-east Madhya Pradesh and interior Mysore.—UPI.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned work on the Vanod-Saran Bund as a test scarcity work in Dasada Taluka of Zalawad District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,21,625.

Knapp Says

World Bank Will Disburse Larger Sums This Year

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. J. BURKE KNAPP, Vice-President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, said here yesterday that the Bank was likely to disburse larger amounts than last year and India might "at least" get a loan equal to what she received last year — 150 million dollars.

The Bank had disbursed last year 400 million dollars and new loans were being discussed at present.

Praising the planning and management of projects in this country, Mr. Knapp declared," "Once we have confidence in the borrower, we are prepared to stake our money."

He was speaking at a reception given by the Indian Merchants' Chamber in his honour at the Chambers' premises this evening.

Referring to the suggestion made in his welcome speech by the President of the Chamber, Mr. Gopaldas P. Kapadia, "wherever conditions are satisfactory, there is no reason why the Bank should not make an omnibus development loan on the specific understanding that the money is to be utilised on development projects only," Mr. Knapp said that the Bank had given such loans on rare occasions.

The Bank had found it much better to agree on the way in which the money was to be used and on what projects. Usually countries which did not have concrete proposals of projects came for omnibus loans.

Mr. Knapp added: "But India has an exceptional record and it has always put forward well-conceived projects. We never had any trouble in sanctioning any project. The 90-million dollar loan to Indian railways was given without any delay. A mission was sent to this country. They met top-level men here.

They came back with a very fine report regarding the capacity of the people and the soundness of the projects."

IMPRESSED

Referring to his three-week tour of India, Mr. Knapp emphasised that "one inescapable impression made on any visitor is the sense of earnestness for progress and solidarity in this country."

"Measured against many countries of conflicting interests," he declared, "India shows a sense of self-confidence, security and sincerity."

Mr. Knapp said that his mission here was only to see and try to understand different viewpoints which could not be had by going through papers in Washington. The Bank's officers had gone round the world to maintain close and personal contacts, he said.

Referring to the functions of the International Bank, Mr. Knapp said that the Bank was one of the interesting and promising ventures in international co-operation in the post-war period. Sixty-five Governments, subscribing capital in proportion to their economic weight, were members of the Bank.

The U.S.A., he said, had contributed one-third of the total capital and the remaining countries two-thirds. U.K.'s share was 12½ per cent and India's 4 per cent (400 million dollars). India was one of the five largest countries and had a right to nominate its candidate on the Board of Directors.

India had the distinction of being the largest borrower from the Bank and so far had received 360 million dollars for various purposes, Mr. Knapp said.

I P.C. COMMISSION

Referring to Mr. Kapadia's suggestion that in view of the experience gained by the Bank during the last 12 years and in view of the fact that there had not been a single defaulter in the payment of interest on capital, the Bank should consider the reduction or abolition of 1 per cent commission now charged on all loans in addition to the interest of 4.5/8 per cent, Mr. Knapp said that the suggestion was timely and deserved consideration.

The Bank, he said, charged 1 per cent commission which went as reserve against losses. Whether the Bank's reserve should continue at that level was under discussion and this problem would be further studied.

The Bank, he said, had no guidance to state what should be its level of reserves. The Bank's loan commitments were 3½ billion dollars. Against this, its reserves were 325 million dollars which was roughly 10 per cent.

Posing the question, "Is this an excessive ration for an international bank to preserve?" Mr. Knapp said: "When we feel that our reserves could be allowed to fall, we will reduce the rate of interest."

The most important factor determining the rate of interest was at what per cent the Bank borrowed money. They paid 4.3 per cent. To this was added one per cent for reserves and finally 1/4 per cent for administrative expenses.

RESERVES

One consideration given importance to by lenders was the Bank's reserves. The higher the reserve, the lower would be the rate of interest which they would charge. If, say, the Bank's per cent interest were reduced to half a per cent, it might result in a higher rate of borrowing because of smaller resources which tended the lenders to ask higher rates of interests, he said.

So far borrowings by the Bank had been easy. Looking to the future, the Bank's operations were rising to higher levels than before which could be met by the Bank's authorised capital which was 2 billion dollars.

But the members Mr. Knapp said had subscribed so far only 1 billion and 400 million dollars If the remaining 600 million dollars were collected. Mr. Knapp said, it would enable the Bank to give greater loans.

The Bank's operations throughout the World were substantially rising just as in India, he said. During the last three years the Bank gave new loans to the extent of 400 million dollars per year.

This year the Bank had already surpassed the limit, he said, and added that in future it might go up further to 700 million dollars.

Knapp Visits City Bullion Exchange

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. J. Burke Knapp, vice-president of the World Bank, said here today that the Bombay Bullion Exchange was the biggest exchange of its kind in the whole of Asia.

Mr. Knapp, who visited the Exchange today, was welcomed on his arrival by Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, president of the Exchange and other members of the Board of the Exchange.

He minutely examined the vault of the Exchange and was impressed by the nature of the trading in the ring.

Later, he was entertained to tea in the Board Room where all the members of the Board were present.

In a brief informal talk, Mr. Knapp said that he was interested in the bullion market in as much as the World Bank was keeping billions of worth of dollars in precious metals. He praised the method of trading followed in Bombay.

J. P. To Visit U. K.

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan will visit the United Kingdom in April to spread the Sarvodaya ideology.

He has accepted an invitation from the United Kingdom "Peace Friends" in this connection.

On his tour, Mr. Narayan will be accompanied by Mr. Siddaraja Dhadda, joint secretary of the Sarva Seva Sangh.—NAFEN.

Surprise Raid At Versova

POLICE SEIZE BOOTLEGGERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FOUR bootleggers who were busy brewing illicit liquor on the marshy land of the Amboli Creek, at Versova, were taken by surprise by a police party last night.

A tame show of resistance was put up by the gang but they were overpowered and taken into custody.

The Andheri police who raided the creek said that they seized 12 gallons of liquor, 1,800 gallons of wash and four working stills collectively valued at Rs. 6,000.

They also seized a tony containing some liquor and wash.

One of the bootleggers, police said, escaped during the struggle.

The names of the arrested persons were given as Hira Ganpat Kafar, Kalu Dadoo, Gana Vithoo Patil.

Khankhan, the other bootlegger, is still at large.

The raiding party was headed by Inspector Adkar, Sub-Inspectors Chavan, Rane and Dalvi and a posse of policemen.

A number of schemes for the development of the handloom industry—cotton, silk and woollen—in different States have been approved by the Government of India.

Move In Kalyan Civic Board On State Set-Up

Chronicle Correspondent

KALYAN, Feb. 12.

Mr. S. J. Bapat, Municipal Councillor of the majority party in the Kalyan Borough Municipality has given notice to move a resolution on the formation of the unilingual States of Samyukta Maharashtra and Mahagujarat.

Another one seeks a public enquiry on the police firings in Bombay, Belgaum, Ahmedabad etc. at the time of the linguistic agitation.

By another one he wants that the official language should be Marathi.

He also wanted backward and scheduled class, Neo-Buddhists to be given the facilities they were getting.

The Kalyan Borough Municipality's new building is complete and Mr. Senapati Bapat will declare open the building.

It is to be named 'Nagar Mandir Hall,' at a special function soon.

Paktoons Fete Afghan King

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

A large number of Pakhtoons expelled from the North-West Frontier Province and now domiciled in India gave a reception to Afghan King Zahir Shah at the Ashoka Hotel last evening.

In a welcome address, the displaced Pakhtoons hoped that Pakhtoonistan would come into being with King Zahir Shah's moral support and co-operation.

They assured the Afghan King that, although they had been "the worst victims of communal hatred and bitterness, they had not allowed themselves to be overwhelmed by passions of anger and had faith in the principles of peace propounded by the Indian Premier, Mr. Nehru."

HOSPITALITY

The address said the Pakhtoons in India were leading a happy life where they had received "welcome hospitality and shelter."

It recalled the hospitality extended to the Indian patriots like Raja Mahendra Pratap, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Maulana Mansur Ansari and several others who took refuge in Afghanistan in the struggle for Indian independence.

The address was read in Pushtu by the president of the Pakhtoon Association of India, Mr. Khan Ghazi.

As he could not read the address in English, Prime Minister Nehru was requested to.—UPI.

The Kosi project workshop at Birpur in Saharasa district has for the first time in India manufactured sand washing machines. These machines used to be imported from abroad at a cost of Rs. 9,000 each.

COLLEGE STUDENT TAKES POISON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AN EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD STUDENT, OF THE ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, WAS RUSHED TO THE G. T. HOSPITAL FROM THE COLLEGE LABORATORY SOON AFTER THE COLLEGE STARTED FUNCTIONING THIS MORNING.

The student, S. C. Verma, was admitted in one of the wards of the hospital but his condition was so serious that it defied medical treatment and he died immediately.

It is alleged that while in the Chemistry Laboratory, Verma consumed some poisonous chemical and became unconscious.

Immediately, the news of his sudden illness spread like wildfire among the students of the college.

The College authorities rushed him to the hospital and also informed about the incident to the Esplanade police.

Inquiries made by a reporter of this paper showed that Verma was behaving peculiarly recently.

According to his friends, he was disappointed as he failed in the 'B' certificate examination of the N. C. C. examination.

Verma is also said to have been disappointed at his failure in the preliminary examination held for Intermediate Science students this year.

A student from Madhya Pradesh, Verma had a brilliant scholastic career as he had stood fourth in the Matriculation examination held two years ago.

The college authorities on account of his "peculiar behaviour" had asked him to quit the hostel about three weeks ago, it is stated.

Since that day Verma was believed to have been staying with his brother, a PWD officer.

A post-mortem examination is being held.

BEST Offer Found Favourable

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The general council meeting of the Best representative Union was held yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. P. D'Mello to consider the offer made by the general manager of the committee regarding the settlement of the dues of the workers.

The general council considered the proposals of the general manager which were favourable to the workers.

It was, however, stated that the wage increase should be made with retrospective effect.

Negotiations for the settlement of dues will also take place between the workers and the management.

For that purpose it was suggested that a forum for re-gradation of the categories of workers should be formed.

The committee was also of the opinion that the management should consider the plight of the victimised workers and order their reinstatement.

Usha Deshmukh Medal Contest

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Usha Deshmukh Gold Medal Competition to be held during the year 1958 is opened to all candidates of either sex intending to appear for the Government Diploma Examination in Drawing and Painting to be held in March next.

Candidates desirous of taking part in the competition may send their work in the following subjects to the Dean, J. J. School of Art, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than March 1:

1. One drawing of a figure from life;
2. One painting of head; and
3. One group design in Indian style, ancient or modern.

The work will be judged by a panel of three judges. The candidates approved by the panel will be eligible to compete for the medal and the decision of the judges will be final.

In case no candidate shows sufficient merit, the prize-money will be held over and used in awarding a scholarship for a period of one year in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down for the award.

Further Arguments In Dalmia Case

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court yesterday heard further arguments in the appeal filed by Mr. Ram Krishna Dalmia challenging the validity of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 and the notification thereunder setting up a commission to investigate into the affairs of a group of companies promoted or controlled by Mr. Dalmia and other appellants.

Mr. G. S. Pathak, appearing for Mr. Dalmia, submitted that the impugned Act gave large powers to the Commission and that it was not open to the Government to direct an inquiry against private citizens.

If the intention was to cure certain defects or remedy certain evils, a general inquiry could have been ordered.

Mr. Pathak contended that the appellants could not be singled out for a hostile treatment when there were others who were similarly situated.

The arguments would be resumed on Monday.—UPI.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

6-30 Mangal Prabhat, 6-50 Swar Mudrika, 7-15 Tulsidas Sharma, 12-00 Mile Jule Gane, 13-10 For Women, 13-40 Western Music.

18-15 K. Jadhav, 18-45 Hindi songs, 19-30 Chitrapat Sangeet, 20-30 Sangeet Lahari, 21-15 Dhwanichitra, 22-00 Symphony Hour.

VARIATIONS

7-30 Hindi songs, 7-45 K. Jadhav, 8-45 Sangeet Shiksha, 9-00 Gamat Jamat, 9-30 Jantar Mantar.

12-00 Gopha, 12-30 V. Narvekar, 13-00 Sugam Sangeet, 13-10 K. Jadhav, 14-30 Karnatak Sangeet, 18-15 Shanta Marathe, 18-30 Kamgar Sabha, 20-30 Sandeshi, 20-45 Konkani Prog, 21-40 University Forum, 22-00 Vimal Narvekar, 22-30 T. Sharma.

Vividh Bharati

TRANSMISSION I:
30.84m, 25.27m.

0800 Instrumental and vocal; 0820 Song miscellany; 0900 close down.

TRANSMISSION II:
19.75m, 25.27m.

1015 Musical Mosaic; 1045 Playlets, skits and stories; 1100 Musical potpourri; 1130 A programme for the family; 1200 close down.

TRANSMISSION III:
19.75m, 25.27m.

1400 Instrumental and vocal; 1415 Mixed melodies; 1430 Request programme; 1500 Words and Music; 1530 close down.

TRANSMISSION IV:
31.41m, 30.72m.

1830 Bharatvani; 1900 You asked for it; 1930 Musical boquet; 1955 Listeners' letters; 2000 Favourite songs; 2030 Anything goes; 2050 Music on discs; 2100 Variety on the air; 2115 Tunefully yours; 2130 Close down.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA

7-00 Prabhat Mangala, 7-05 Vandana ane Rooprekha, 9-00 R. Vyas, 9-15 S. Faridi, 10-15 Punah Prasaran, 11-45 Mukund Vyas, 12-30 Geeto, 12-45 Shastriya Sangeet, 13-10 Chitrapat Sangeet, 13-30 Swar Madhuri, 19-45 Ajna Kalakar, 18-10 Sabras, 20-30 Shastriya Sangeet, 22-00 Diwakar Joshi.

POONA

7-00 Prabhat Vandhan, 7-15 Shastriya Sangeet, 7-45 Saptah Geet, 7-50 Vadya Sangeet, 9-30 Balodyan, 12-30 U. Sen, 13-00 Subadha Sangeet, 13-30 Shiv Mahima, 18-00 Tantrakari, 18-20 U. Sen, 20-45 B. Khaladkar, 21-30 Dhwanichitra, 22-00 Vocal Music.

RAJKOT

7-00 Mangal Swar, 7-05 Archana, 7-30 G. Hangao, 8-30 Prachin Bhajans, 8-00 Bal Sabha, 9-30 Swar Vahini, 17-30 G. Hangal, 18-35 Geet Sudha, 20-15 Lok Geeto, 19-45 Chitrapat Sangeet, 20-15 Lok Geeto, 21-25 Sugam Sangeet, 22-00 Concert.

MADRAS A 319.1m.

6-50 Swagatam, 7-00 Tudippadalgal, 7-30 Clarionet, 13-00 AIR Vadya Vrinda, 13-30 Geetamanjari, 13-50 Geetamalika, 14-10 Akashvani records, 14-30 Devotional Songs, 15-00 Sound Track (Telugu), 17-30 Excerpts from Sangeet Sammelan, 18-05 Regional news in Tamil, 18-15 Parur Sundaram Iyer, 19-30 Sugam Sangit Sabha, 20-30 Matters of Moment, 20-45 U.N. Speakers, 21-00 Folk Music, 21-30 Western music.

MADRAS B 211.3m.

6-50 Swagatam, 7-15 Papa Malar 8-15 Discussion in Malayalam on Kathakali, 8-30 Amaravani, 8-45 "Mallige", 13-00 AIR Vadya Vrinda, 13-40 Geetikaharam, 14-00 Tevaram, 14-15 Bala Vinodam, 15-00 Ramakathal 17-30 Western Music, 18-05 Regional News (Telugu), 18-15 For villages, 19-30 Ariyakkudi Ramanuja 21-15 Vina.

RADIO CEYLON

19m and 31m.—7-00 Good morning, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Album of favourites, 8-0 Choice of people, 9-00 Your story hour, 9-15 Voice in harmony, 9-30 The Silver Screen, 9-45 Quiet corner, 10-Sun, 11-00 String Serenade 11-15 Sun, 11-00 String Serenade, 11-45 Among the Stars, 11-30 On the keys, 11-45 Remember Yesterday's 12-00 The Binaca Show.

31m and 30m. — 5-00 Teatime music 6-00 Sunday star 6-15 News 6-30 BBC news, 6-45 Hollywood movie, News, 7-00 Men Behind the Melody, 7-30 Pick of the years, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Your favourites, 9-00 On wings of Song, 9-30 Music you will remember, 10-00 Greetings Prog., 10-15 Back to Bible. 10-45 Music to Dream By.

BBC GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

(9-30 to 13-15 — 16.79m.; 9-30 to 18-15 13.92m).

9-30 From the Editorials, 9-35 Composer of the Week, 9-45 Commonwealth of song. 10-30 Sunday Service, 11-00, News, 11-15 Sports Round-Up, 11-30 "Take It from Here", 12-00 World Premiere, 13-15 For children, 14-15 Concerto, 15-15 "Hancock's Half-Hour", 15-45 Music from the Continent, 16-15 London Forum, 16-45 Sandy Macpherson, 17-45 Chris Cowley, 18-09 Home News from Britain.

LONDON CALLING ASIA (16.91m.): 13-15 Equality 13-30 Asian Club.

EASTERN SERVICE (16.91m).—in Hindi for India); 14-00 News, 14-15 Mahila Samaj, 14-35 Science Survey.

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Mills Run At Loss, Wage Board Told

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE millowners of Bombay today desired the Central Wage Board for the cotton textile industry to keep in mind the concept of a minimum wage as enunciated by the Committee on Fair Wages, as also the national income, the needs of the industry and the minimum wages fixed for the various industries in the country, while fixing wages in the textile industry.

Giving evidence on behalf of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, Mr. R. G. Gokhale, labour officer, represented at the fourth sitting of the Board that according to him, the minimum wage was a part of the fair wage structure, and while the fair wage structure should be related to a fair workload, the minimum wage of that structure should also be related to a fair day's work and the capacity of the industry to pay.

FAR-REACHING

At the outset, Mr. Gokhale said that the Association attached great importance to the deliberations and recommendations of the Wage Board as what the Pay Commission was expected to do in the public sector, the Wage Board would do in the case of the private sector and its recommendations were going to be of far-reaching consequences.

Tendering his evidence, next Mr. Kakatkar, secretary of the Millowners' Association dealt at length with the financial position of the mills and stated that the industry was in a very bad condition due to the extra burden laid upon it through excise duty and various other taxes.

He told the Board that mills were actually running at a loss and there was a case for relief to the millowners by way of reduction in wages.

The next sitting of the Board will be on March 3, when the Millowners' Association will continue its evidence.

AMUSEMENT PARK FOR WORLI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Ambalal J. Patel, a business man, disclosed here today that the Bombay Municipal authorities had given general approval to his scheme for an amusement park to be constructed on an open plot at Worli, measuring about one million square feet.

Mr. Patel said that the proposed amusement park would be built on the lines of "Disney Land" at Hollywood and provision would be made for almost one lakh visitors a day.

The amusement park would have several attractions like merry-go-round, flying elephants, miniature railway, etc., he said.

Mr. Patel said that he would construct a very modern observation tower 700 feet high with provision for restaurants. On the top of the tower a powerful telescope with a range of 100 miles would be kept. From that height one could also have a bird's-eye-view of the entire city of Bombay, he added.

Mr. Patel has plans for a spacious theatre for cultural programmes and a children's theatre also.

Grant For Memorial

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Freedom Movement Committe of Bombay University in connection with raising a memorial to commemorate the freedom movement from 1857.

ENTERTAINMENTS

REGAL

4th BIG WEEK!

Daily at 3-00 & 7-30 p.m.
Also at 10-00 this morning

MIGHTIEST OF MOTION PICTURES!

Cecil B. DeMille's

The Ten Commandments

(for Universal Exhibition)
A Paramount Picture

Plans for 5th week open tomorrow
Free List Suspended

Mr. B. S. Saklatvala, Director, Tata Limited, London, arrived with Mrs. Saklatvala by air on February 13, for the golden jubilee celebrations of the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur. They are seen with some friends at the airport.

TALEB CASE WITNESS ASSAULTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BABUBHAI PATEL, stated to be one of the witnesses in the Taleb gold smuggling case now being heard at the Esplanade court, was alleged to have been assaulted by three persons yesterday.

The Gamdevi police told Mr. M. Nemazee, presidency magistrate, Mazagaon Court, today that one of the men, Sharad Shette, who was drunk, went to assault Patel and other residents of Anjynka Mansion, Harvey Road.

He was handed over to the police by Patel and another resident, Lalchand Lekharaj.

On hearing that Sharad Shette had been arrested at the instance of Patel and Lalchand, Ramdas Laxmidas, a friend of the accused, was alleged to have collected Ravi Shette and others and gone in a taxi and a car to Anjynka Mansion and called out Patel and Lalchand.

Police said that as the two victims came out, they were assaulted with sticks by Ravi Shette, Ramdas Laxmidas and others, who are at large.

Lalchand was stated to have received several injuries, including a fracture of the skull, and was in an unconscious condition in Nair Hospital.

On being questioned by the counsel for Sharad Shette, the police officer taking the remand, on confirmation stated that Sharad Shette was in police custody at the time of the actual assault.

Sharad was given bail of Rs. 1,000 while the other two accused were remanded to police custody.

Mr. Vasant Desai with Mr. G. P. Kini and Mrs. Kisan Pradhan appeared for Sharad and Ravi Shette while Mr. S. K. Ambedkar appeared for Ramdas Laxmidas.

'Cultural Day' Celebrations

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In a democratic set-up the voters were the real masters, and unless the 15 crores, illiterates in the country were able to understand and sift facts, the progress of the nation would be hampered, said Mr. S. K. Wankhade, Bombay's Minister for Planning and Development.

He was presiding over the "Cultural Day" celebrations of the Social Education Week, organised by the Khumbarwada Committee of the Bombay City Social Education Committee, at Northbrook Gardens tonight.

Social education was not mere adult education, he said. Its object was to train the masses in the true ideals of democratic citizenship.

He hoped there would be a large number of voluntary workers to conduct the social education campaign in the Khumbarwada area.

Mr. Tiwari, Chairman of the Khumbarwada Committee, promised to start Social Education Societies and Mothers' Clubs in one locality in the near future.

Mrs. Sulochana Modi, Chairman of the Social Education Week Committee, welcomed the Minister, and Dr. Mrs. J. Mahimtura proposed a vote of thanks. A variety entertainment programme followed.

Raj Bhavan News

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 15

The Governor arrived here on tour in the morning.

The Governor visited the Lok Bharati at village Sanosara and the K. J. Mehta T. B. hospital at Amargadh.

The Governor lunched with the Maharaja of Bhavnagar in the afternoon.

The Governor visited the Central Salt Research Institute and the Gandhi Smriti.

The Governor inaugurated the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of Sanatan Dharma High School in the evening.

The Governor addressed members of the Theosophical Society at the Theosophical Lodge.

The Governor dined with the Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

Handloom Fabrics Show Extended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In view of public demand, the Handloom Fabrics Exhibition at Azad Maidan has been extended up to February 20, although the Handloom Week concludes today.

However, only the usual rebate at the rate of six naye paise in a rupee will be given on the sales at the exhibition during this extended period.

During the Handloom Week, an additional rebate of six naye paise in a rupee was being given.

Daily: 2-45, 6-0, 9-0 **OPERA HOUSE** Adv. bkg: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 7 P.M.

PleaToMake Delhi Indian

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

A demand to give the capital an "Indian look" by replacing the foreign names of places and streets with national nomenclature was made by Mr Balraj Madhok, president of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh Delhi Pradesh at its sixth annual session yesterday.

He said all signboards in English should be replaced by Hindi boards and statues of foreigners removed from all public places.

Delhi must be made to look an Indian city and it must be saved from becoming a copy of Paris or London in morale and outlook.

Railways Buy More Khadi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

There was a substantial increase in the use of Khadi by the Indian Railways in 1956-57.

The Railway Ministry's annual report said that in 1956-57 the total value of purchases of Khadi amounted to Rs. 53.99 lakhs against Rs. 34.50 lakhs in the previous year.

Similarly, purchases from cottage and small scale industries recorded an improvement of 18 per cent over the previous year to Rs. 3.78 crores.—UPI.

Sea Mails Received

BOMBAY, February 15.

Foreign surface mails from the United Kingdom have been received at Bombay by Anchor lines RMS "Circassia" on February 14.

Official estimates indicate that the Soviet population is presently 203 million and will reach 245 million in 15 years.

Chavan Finds Traditions Die Hard
PREJUDICES AGAINST OFFICIALS REMAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE ROLE OF THE COMMON MAN IN THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN WAS DWELT UPON BY THE CHIEF MINISTER, MR. Y. B. CHAVAN, AT THE BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN HERE TODAY, WHEN HE ADDRESSED THE SOCIETY OF GOODWILL AND CULTURE AND THE WALKESHWAR MAHALAXMI GROUP OF SOCIAL WELFARE COMMITTEES.

For historical reasons, he said, the tradition behind the administration until ten or eleven years ago was not such as to enthuse the common man in its aims and efforts.

Tradition, like prejudice, died hard, and even today officials were identified with the "ruling classes" — in the distasteful sense of the term — and the suspicion lingered in the minds of the people about their 'bona fides.'

NOT EASY

Officials of the present day, the Chief Minister said, had to concern themselves increasingly with constructive and development activities, entailing close and constant contact with the people.

The transition was not easy but was both necessary and feasible; and the Plan, which was a joint enterprise between the administration and the people, provided an ideal point of contact rendering, in fact, any distinction between the two entirely illusory.

He said: "It is perhaps a truism to say that we have travelled far from the days of rigid class distinctions. Nevertheless I think it bears repetition and deserves some reflection.

"Over the years not only have conditions changed, but, with them, the meanings of words and phrases have changed. Thus the 'common man' of today is common not in the sense that he is ordinary or negligible but only in the sense that he preponderates and must, on that account, be heard and respected.

"Because he is here, there and everywhere; because (on the analogy of the law of karma in our spiritual lives) the sum total of his personality and actions will determine the shape of the temporal future, his needs, his demands must claim attention.

"In fact I do not believe that in the present scheme of things—increasingly so in the future — there can be any difference or distinction between the needs and demands of the so-called "common man" and of the so-called "rulers."

"The distinction is one of duties and functions, not of class or position. For all are "common men" today (or will be so in the near future), and there are no "uncommon" ones.

UNDENIABLE

"Who can deny that the numerous and vast schemes in the Five-Year Plan are all for the common man? Who is the "uncommon man" in whose interests wells are being dug, bridges are being built, mobile medical units are roving the villages?

"Who is the "ur.common man" to whom tagai is being given, better seeds and manure are being provided, and land laws are being reformed? Who is the "common man" for whom enormous irrigation projects are under way which will give water to crops and make the deserts bloom?

"In each case, you will agree, the recipient and beneficiary of our vast developmental effort is very much the "common man," not the non-existent, mythical "uncommon man."

"It will be seen, therefore, that the common man — if we persist in calling him so — is very much in the picture: indeed, he is the picture. The situation today is such that it is he who is going to make it or mar it.

"It is therefore natural and legitimate to expect that for his part the common man, realising the role that he is called upon to play in his own emancipation and improvement, and realising also the changed temper and role of the administrative machinery, will look upon it more kindly and confidently, secure in the knowledge that not only the destination but the road is the same for both. "It is possible," our Prime Minister has said, "for the Government to do odd jobs here and there on its own, but the activity which could bring sustained and lasting benefit to the people must be one which strikes a correct balance between Governmental effort and public endeavour."

DIFFICULT TO DEFINE

"It is the people who build, with the Government helping them in their task with its resources and its experience. In a nationwide effort of such magnitude it is difficult to define the specific role or to lay down the particular duties which every individual in the community has to perform.

"It is perhaps easier for the individual to find out in which particular place he fits and can make his own contribution to the maximum advantage of the nation and his own. Voluntary labour, self-help, self-denial wherever possible, are some of the most obvious means of carrying the Plan forward.

"Even more important than the amount of contribution is the spirit and manner in which he gives of himself for the common purpose—the spiritual and moral uplift that inspires his participation in the effort of a whole nation engaged in an endeavour that is so lofty both in its purpose and in its size."

EFFECTIVE WAY

One of the most direct and most effective ways in which the common man could contribute to the success of Plan, Mr. Chavan said, was to invest every small sum of money in the Small Savings Scheme.

Besides augmenting the resources for the implementation of the Plan, more exhilarating was the feeling, which it was bound to give him, of direct participation in an effort to find muchneeded funds for the regeneration and progress of his country.

He said: "Here again, like the word "common" in the phrase "common man," the word "small" in "small savings" does not quite convey the real meaning. For though the savings are small in amount, the results they will achieve can be tremendous, both in their physical contribution and in their psychological impact.

"In a country like ours the possibilities of a mass movement of small savings not only in connection with the Plan but as a permanent feature of our national life, embodying thrift and economic discipline, are indeed unlimited.

"The opportunities before us, whether we are administrators or non-officials—common men, if you so prefer to call them—in the task of national development are many.

"In our own way according to our own talents, our own special skill or just by our manual labour we can participate in the task and be able to say that the canal that has been built or the project that has been completed owes its existence as much to our own effort as to that of any other.

HEAVY BURDEN

"The burden is heavy, but when there are many hands to lift it, it is light. The story is told of a man who observed a small boy carrying a child up a hill with difficulty. "That must be a big burden to you, my boy," he remarked indulgently to the boy, pointing to the child he was carrying. "He's not a burden, sir," replied the boy. "He's my brother."

"If we too can carry our burden in that spirit, we shall not only lighten our task but shall deserve well of our country when we have reached our destination up the hill."

Savings Certificates Distributed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Small Savings certificates were distributed to about sixty investors by Chief Minister Chavan at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan at the function organised by the Society of Goodwill and Culture and the Walkeshwar-Mahalaxmi Group of Social Welfare Committees.

Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, President of the Group, announced that the two organisations had collected small savings to the tune of four lakhs of rupees of which Rs. 3 lakhs had already been invested and promises of Rs. 1 lakh had been received.

He stated that the contributions included Rs. 75,000 from the low-income group who had invested less than Rs. 100 each.

Mr. Taleyarkhan expressed the view that the Small Savings Fortnight had given a much-needed momentum to the savings campaign, thanks to the lead and personal interest of the Chief Minister.

Greater Bombay had collected about Rs. 4 crores during the fortnight, he said.

With a month and a half to go, he expressed the hope that the momentum would continue and bring the State near the target of Rs. 26 crores.

INTUC PRESIDENT DEPLORES RED UNIONS' TACTICS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. G. RAMANUJAM, president of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, deplored the tactics adopted by the Communist-managed trade unions towards labour situations in different parts of the country.

He declared that the Communists in Bombay advised workers to go on strike if their demands were not met, while they made out that the INTUC was either the Government's "stooge" or the Congress Party's tail which was trying to pacify the workers in allowing the managements to settle the labour problems.

In the same context, Mr. Ramanujam contended that the Communists in Kerala adopted the reverse tactics when the INTUC urged their member-workers in that State to go on a strike when the management failed to redress the grievances of the employees.

He pleaded for greater support from the Congress Party saying that the INTUC was gravely in need of the proper man-power to carry on the immense labour task. It was within the bounds of the Congress to supply that man-power, he added.

He also referred to the present language situation that had arisen in the country. He said that the working class, whether north or south, was not interested in the language problem, but only in labour power, and its own necessities.

Mr. Ramanujam was speaking at a reception given to him by the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee at Congres House this evening.

Mr. K. K. Shah, president of the BPCC, while welcoming the chief guest, stated that his party would gladly take up any suggestion put forward by the INTUC regarding labour and its problems.

Among those who were present at the function were Mr. G. D. Ambekar, a prominent INTUC member, Mr. S. R. Vasavada, Mr. B. M. Chinai, Mr. P. K. Sawant, and Mr. V. N. Desai, Congress Party leader in the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

KHADI SCHEMES IN FIVE STATES

BOMBAY, Saturday, 15.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission today provisionally agreed to finance development schemes for Khadi and village industries to the tune of Rs. 3.26 crores during 1958-59 in the States of Mysore, Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh after three days' joint meetings with the representatives of State Khadi Boards and State Governments.

The expenditure proposal does not include assistance to registered institutions directly assisted by the Commission.

The expenditure here approved pertain only to the schemes of the State Boards and Community Development areas.

Graham's Aides Talk With Pak Official

KARACHI, Feb. 15

Advisers of Dr. Frank Graham, United Nations Special Envoy to India and Pakistan on Kashmir, today had a final meeting with Mr. A. Baig, Secretary-General of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry before Dr. Graham's departure tonight for Geneva.

They were Mr. James Enghers and Mr. E. Jackson who assisted Dr. Graham during his mission.

Dr. Graham had a short meeting yesterday with Pakistani Premier Noon.

In Geneva, Dr. Graham will prepare a report, on his mission, to the Security Council.—UPI-AFP.

Relief To Vidarbha Agriculturists

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The life of the Madhya Pradesh Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1956, is proposed to be extended by a year more. A bill giving effect to this decision of Government has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of February 14.

This Act was passed by the former Madhya Pradesh Government in view of the fact that on account ofexcessive rains, scarcity conditions were prevailing in some of the Districts of the cotton-jowar tract of the State with the result that the reduced outturn of crops left very little margin in the income of the agricultrists to meet liabilities due to their creditors.

The Act was passed with a view to enabling the agriculturists to tide over the difficult period, and is in force till March 27, 1958.

The agricultural situation this year also is not very satisfactory. It is, therefore proposed to extend the life of the Act by a year more.

Bichromates Industry

BOMBAY, February 15

The Tariff Commission's public inquiry into the question of continuance of protection to the bichromates industry will be held at 11 a.m. on Tuesday at the Commission's office at Central Government Offices Building (3rd floor), Queen's Road, Bombay 1. The inquiry may continue, if necessary, on the following day.

Gold Carrying Narrated

BOMBAY, Saturday.

HOW 11 gold jackets were brought from Jamnagar to Bombay and deposited at the residence of Rafiq Makwa (one of the accused in the Taleb gold smuggling case) at Dongri was narrated by Kishen Majithia, star prosecution witness, before Chief Presidency Magistrate G. K. Rege at the Esplanade Court today.

Majithia also gave preliminary details of preparations made by Taleb, principal accused in the case, to bring another 20 gold jackets from Jamnagar to Bombay in a car purchased by him in Bombay for this purpose.

Taleb and 13 others are being tried for conspiracy to smuggle gold worth Rs. 17 lakhs into Bombay.

Witness said that five out of the 11 jackets lying at Paes's place (naval officer at INS Valsura, near Jamnagar, an accused in this case) were to be delivered to Corporal Bhatt, another accused, by Shamshuddin, (driver to witness's father) but the car broke down on the way. Paes sent a naval truck to tow it back into Jamnagar.

Bhatt had agreed to take the jackets to Bombay.

NEAR GUARD ROOM

The jackets were delivered to Bhatt subsequently near the Guard Room of the Air Force at Jamnagar.

Witness asked Bhatt to leave for Bombay with the contraband on the evening of June 8, 1957. He was paid Rs. 200 for the job, apart from expenses.

Accordingly, Bhatt arrived in Bombay with the five jackets. Witness also arrived with Paes, Sodha, and Alla Rakha, a driver in the Navy, who brought the other six jackets.

Witness called Rafiq to the Sea Green Hotel where he, Sodha, Paes and Alla Rakha were staying.

During his talk with Rafiq at the Hotel, as witness had not taken Alla Rakha into their confidence, he sent him out to buy some Aspro tablets. Six gold jackets were then taken out and taken to Rafiq's place and kept in a wooden box.

Later, five more jackets were also removed to Rafiq's place.

Hashem (another accused) who was already in Bombay (and who was staying at Grand Oriental Hotel) told witness that of these 11 jackets, four had to be delivered at a room he would show to Rafiq. So Rafiq and Sodha delivered these jackets at the address. (Witness did not depose as to the address).

Hashem informed witness at this time that a car had to be purchased in Bombay and sent to Jamnagar to bring gold here.

TO JAMNAGAR

Witness returned to Jamnagar on June 12 by air. (Paes was still in Bombay).

He was down with influenza for a few days.

He met Taleb thereafter, and told him that Rafiq had two friends who were willing to act as "carriers."

Taleb told him that he had been to Bombay in the meanwhile and had purchased a car.

He asked witness to send a telegram to Paes to come to Jamnagar with the car as also inform Rafiq to send the "carriers."

Witness deposed that Bhatt had requested him to give him Rs. 5,000 for carrying five jackets to Bombay. There was no fixed price for carrying gold but since Bhatt told him that he needed the money to meet a debt he agreed to convey the request to Taleb.

Taleb finally agreed though at first he said that the amount was too much. Witness had told him that Bhatt was a good man and would prove useful again.

TOTAL AMOUNT

Taleb gave him Rs. 8,000 in all for the job. After paying Rs. 5,000 to Bhatt, he was left with Rs. 3,000, as his share.

He deposited the amount in the Union Bank of India at Jamnagar

Earlier, he had paid Paes Rs. 2,000 (in Bombay) and Sodha (in Jamnagar) about Rs. 450 as their share for the work.

Taleb also told him that the car was purchased for about Rs. 13,200

A few days later, he was called for by Taleb who told him in private that that he wanted to arrange to send 20 jackets to Bombay in the car he had purchased earlier.

Mr. Khandalawala, prosecution counsel, asked: Did you ask Taleb about the 20 jackets?

Mr. Somjee (who is appearing for Taleb) objected to the question on the ground that on crucial points counsel should not put "leading questions" (questions which give away the answer) to the witness. He should merely ask the witness to narrate the conversation he had with Taleb.

Mr. Khandalawala was on his legs when Mr. Somjee was making his submission. At this, Mr. Somjee apparently lost his temper and shouted: My Lord, I can't go on like this!

(There have been frequent "sparks" between the two counsels on this point.) Mr. Rege asked Mr. Khandalawala to resume his seat.

The court, however, ruled that there was no objection to the question.

IN A VILLAGE

Witness then replied that he had asked Taleb where the 20 jackets were lying. Taleb said that they were in a village 30 miles away from Jamnagar and when Paes came from Bombay with the car he should collect the jackets from the village and leave for Bombay.

Kishen told Taleb that he would let him know about Paes's arrival.

There was no further talk between the two thereafter, he said.

The court today sat from 11-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an hour's break. Originally, Mr. Rege had fixed the hearing to end at 4 p.m. today, it being Saturday. Further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday at 11 a.m.

Mr. Khandalawala expects to complete his examination-in-chief of the main witness on Tuesday.

Sunday — the day for shampooing

You would surely like your hair to grow thick and dark and long. But are you prepared to give your hair the loving care which it needs? To banish dirt and dandruff, shampoo your hair once a week. After the usual interval for drying, massage for ten minutes with Jabakusum which gives your hair its beauty and life.

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JABAKUSUM HOUSE, CALCUTTA-12
117 ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS-1

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FINANCE CHRONICLE

Sharp Rise In Cotton Prices On Active Buying

BOMBAY, February 15.

UNDER extensive buying and heavy short covering, cotton prices recorded a sharp rise. The tone at the close was firm.

The forward cotton market was steady today on moderate short covering.

The Board of the East India Cotton Association has appointed a committee to fix room rates for the current delivery.

At the opening March delivery was quoted unchanged at Rs. 674-8 and declined at Rs. 674 on small selling.

At this level there was increased short covering and the market advanced at Rs. 676-8. Vijay was quoted at Rs. 905 and upcountry arrivals were 5,000 carts.

Later on there was active buying and increased short covering. This resulted in a sharp rise in quotations, but towards the close there was modest realising.

The market closed as under:—

I.C.C. March opening Rs. 674-8; Highest Rs. 683; Lowest Rs. 674-8; Close Rs. 680-12.

I.C.C. May opening Rs. 670; Highest Rs. 676-8; Lowest Rs. 670; Close Rs. 674-12

Share Bazar Closed

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

Local stock exchange was officially closed today on account of the fortnightly settlement.

In private the tone was steady. Tata Steel Ordinaries were quoted higher at Rs. 172 and Indian Irons at Rs. 19.76.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

The produce market was quiet this morning on moderate selling by Punjab operators and lower upcountry advices.

Groundnuts May opened at Rs. 156-8 and after being quoted at Rs. 156-10 steadied at Rs. 156-6. Current month was quoted at Rs. 155-2. February delivery was quoted at Rs. 30-12 and April at Rs. 31.

Castorseeds May opened at Rs. 136-6 and after advancing at Rs. 136-10 quietened at Rs. 136-6.

Linseed was quoted at Rs. 28-15 and cottonseeds at Rs. 96-8.

GROUNDNUTS Quality Rs 31-10 Bold new Rs 31-6 Madras Rs 31-10 February March Rs 30-14 April May Rs 31-5.

CASTORSEEDS Madras Rs 28-8 Kanpur Rs 28-8 Gujarat Rs 28-8

LINSEED Ready Rs 28-4.

KHURSANI SEEDS: Ready Rs 26-8.

KARDI: Ready Rs 17-10.

OILS Groundnuts Ready Rs 17-10 February Rs 17 March Rs 17-4 April Rs 17-6 Linseed Rs 15-7.

Castor oil commercial Rs 14 BSS Rs 15-10.

Groundnuts Feb opening Rs 155.25 highest Rs 156 lowest Rs 155.25 close Rs 155.75.

Groundnuts May opening Rs 156.37 highest Rs 157 lowest Rs 156.25 close Rs 156.50.

Castorseeds May opening Rs 136.37 highest Rs 136.87 lowest Rs 135.75 close Rs 136.50.

Cottonseed Feb opening Rs 97 highest Rs 97.25 lowest Rs 96.97 close Rs 97.25.

Cottonseed May opening Rs 97.25 highest Rs 97.50 lowest Rs 97.25 close Rs 97.50.

Linseed May opening Rs 28.94 highest Rs 29.06 lowest Rs 28.81 close Rs 28.94.

Nagpur Oilseed

NAGPUR, Feb. 15.

Cottonseed 95 groundnutseed 30 groundnut oil 52 linseed 34 linseed oil 48 tilseed 35 til oil 70 coconut oil 89.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

120 DULL CONE FEBRUARY

Opening	924
Highest	924
Lowest	923
Close	924

40 x 2 STAPLE FIBRE FEB.

Opening	570
Highest	571
Lowest	568
Close	570

40 x 2 STAPLE FIBRE APRIL

Opening	583
Highest	584
Lowest	582
Close	583
Ready 120 Japan	5 4 3
Ready 150 Japan	5 0 6
Ready 120 Italy	5 4 0
Ready 150 Italy	5 2 6

Metal Markets

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

Copper	175.00
Feb. Shipment	160.00
March	149.00
Zinc	53.00
Feb. Shipment	53.00
March	53.00
Tin	127.50
Tin Feb. Shipment	127.50
March	127.50
Lead Ready	64.00

HESSIAN MARKETS

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

Ready 45 x 11	N.P. 48
Jan.-March	N.P. 46½
April-June	N.P. 47
D.W. Bags 40x28	N.P. 94
DW Jan-March	N.P. 91½
April-June	N.P. 92½
Hessian 40 x 8	N.P. 35
Hessian 40 x 10	N.P. 43
B. Twill 44 x 26½	Rs. 117
Liverpool 12 lb.	Rs. 135
Twine	Rs. 49

OTHER BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

CLOVES: Rs. 487 Fagan Rs. 501 Casia Rs 244 Fagan Rs 249 Mercury Rs. 1.830 Camphor Rs. 6.87 nP.

COPRA: Rajapuri Rs. 480, Alleppy Rs. 455, Copra Office Colombo Rs. 410, Ginger Rs. 32.

PEPPER: Ready Rs. 68, Fagan Rs. 479 to 484, Chaitra Rs 484 to 489.

Brady Mills Show Losses

The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, both belonging to the Brady Group of mills have incurred substantial losses for the year 1957. While the New City has halved the dividend to Rs. 5 per share the New Great has passed over the dividend.

NEW GREAT

The New Great has shown a loss of Rs. 9.55 lakhs against a profit of Rs. 67,872 in the preceding year. Provision for depreciation is nil against Rs. 99,167 in 1956. A sum of Rs. 7,30 lakhs has been transferred from the reserve for taxation. Provision for wealth tax amounts to Rs. 30,178 while dividend on preference shares absorbs Rs. 44,000. A sum of Rs. 24,488 is brought forward from the previous year. After adjusting this the balance of loss amounting to Rs. 2.99 lakhs has been set against the general reserve.

The directors point out that the company had to pay a sum of Rs. 16.93 lakhs by way of excise duty on cloth. Labour costs had also gone up and these two factors were responsible for the poor results.

NEW CITY

New City's loss during the year amounts to Rs. 2.75 lakhs against a profit of Rs 2.50 lakhs in the previous year. Here also no provision is made for depreciation which in the previous year amounted to Rs. 1.30 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2.68 lakhs has been transferred from the reserve for taxation and another of Rs. 1.20 lakhs from the general reserve. After utilising the brought forward of Rs. 53.191 and transferring Rs. 23,888 being the excess provision no longer required there is left a credit balance of Rs. 1.89 lakhs.

Wealth tax has claimed Rs 68,000 while dividend has absorbed Rs. 1.20 lakhs against Rs. 2.40 lakhs in the previous year. Carry forward is Rs. 1.425.

EMPIRE DYEING

The working of the Empire Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, has resulted in a lower profit of Rs 1.73 lakhs in 1957 against Rs. 2.08 lakhs in the preceding year. Taxation provision is raised from Rs. 87,500 to Rs. 1.66 lakhs. Dividend is maintained at Rs. 3 per share free of tax.

As pointed out by the directors the overall production achieved during the year was slightly less than that of 1956, though income showed a small gain.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

Futures were easier on light liquidation and hedging. Nearby March was steady on short covering. Futures moved irregularly higher as increased trade and commission house buying found offerings light.

New York closed unchanged up one to three off three to 12 points. New Orleans closed unchanged off one to ten points.

NEW YORK			
March	35.19	35.09	35.18
May	35.34	35.23	35.26
July	35.40	35.29	35.29
October	35.33	35.15	35.30
December	35.24	35.07	35.18
March	35.29	35.19	35.21
May	35.22	35.10	35.13
July	34.60	34.47	34.53
Spot	35.95		
NEW ORLEANS			
March	35.12	35.12	35.05
May	35.33	35.25	35.27
July	35.40	35.32	35.32
October	35.30	35.15	35.27
December	35.18	35.08	35.16
March	35.25	35.27	35.22
May	35.20	35.15	35.14
July	34.60	34.50	34.55
Spot	34.60		

American Markets

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

SUGAR: March 3.50 Sept 3.53 Oct 3.54 March 3.48 May 3.46 sales 593 lots.

TIN: March 92 May 91.62-1/2 July 91.87-1/2 Sept 91.

LEAD: March 11.30 May 11.35 July 11.40 Sept 11.46 Oct 11.47 Dec high 11.55 low 11.55 close 11.55 close 11.55 Jan 11.55 sales two lots.

COPPER: March high 21.87 low 21.65 close 21.83 May 21.95 July 22.10 Sept 22.33 Dec 22.43 Jan 22.45 sales 150 lots.

ZINC: March 8.57 May 8.63 July high 8.70 low 8.70 close 8.70 Sept 8.78 Oct 8.79 Dec 8.85 Jan 8.86 sales 7 lots.

CHICAGO WHEAT: March 215-3/4 May 212-1/4 July 191-1/8 Sept 195 Dec 200.

WOOL: March 160.2 May 160.5 July 159.2 Oct 162.8 Dec 162.3 March 161.2 May 160.7 July 159.8.

GREASE WOOL: March 130.7 May 130.2 July 129 Oct 127.8 Dec 127 March 126 May 125 July 124 — UPI

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 14

At the opening the tone was firm and the rise widened rapidly from hour to hour. The better results shown by various companies yesterday seemed to make a good impression on the public and the demand improved.

Towards the end of the session the lower industrial production index caused some hesitation. Nevertheless, at the close the industrials index showed at 444.44, a rise of 4.20, that of the rails at 107.70, a gain of 1.65 and that of the utilities at 7.205, an advance of 0.31.

2,070,000 shares changed hands, of which 360,000 during the last hour.

Gen Elec 61-5/8 Gen Motors 54-1/2 U.S. Steel 57-1/8 Stud-Pack 3-1/8 U.S. Steel pref 150-1/4 Anaconda 42-1/2.

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, February 15.

The Bullion market after the recent rise was quiet but steady with limited business.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 190/8 against the last close at Rs. 190/9. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 190/8.

Gold was quiet and at the opening forward Gold was done at Rs. 112/10 against the last close at Rs. 112/13. Ready Gold was quoted rupee one above forward at Rs. 113/10 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 72/-.

Later on there was restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

The market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	190	10	0
Forward	190	10	0
Ready Gold	113	8	0
Forward	112	8	0
Sovereign	72	0	0

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, Feb. 15.

Coiryarn beypore Rs 150-160 quilandy Rs 160-170 dry Rs 180 coconut oil Rs 695 copra office Rs 425 dilpasand Rs 460 Madrasnottam Rs 475.

Pepper wynaad Rs 500 country Rs 490 dryginger Rs 180 coffee robusta Rs 185.

Timber pali Rs 60-70 junglewood Rs 50-55 vellapine Rs 60-65 benteak Rs 50-57.50 teak Rs 120-127.50 mango Rs 3.50-3.75 teak Rs 25-27.50 rosewood Rs 20-25.

Hapur Markets

HAPUR, Feb. 15.

Ready wheat Rs 15.50 to 17.25 gram Rs 10.62 to 10.84 barley Rs 9.25 bejhar Rs 8.75 maize Rs 10.75 bajra Rs 11.12 jowar Rs 8.75 to 10 guwar Rs 11.12 rice basmati Rs 28 to 30.50 coarse Rs 20 peas dara green Rs 8.25 white Rs 8.75 matar dal Rs 9.25 arhar Rs 10.25 arhar dal Rs 13 urd Rs 16.25 to 17.50 moong Rs 15 to 15.50 masoor Rs 13 to 14.25 oats Rs 5.

Trade stocks wheat 10 gram 18 jowar 7 bejhar 12 peas 8 arhar 23 khattles.

Gur pansera Rs 13.12 to 13.37 balti Rs 13 crystal sugar wholesale mill delivery jaswant Rs 36.25 simbhault Rs 35.50 dumraia Rs 36.37 to 37.31 mansoorpur Rs 34.62 to 37.75 retail inferior Rs 36 khandsari Rs 26 to 32.50.

Oilseeds sarson Rs 23.50 taramira Rs 18 groundnut Rs 13.25 to 14.40 cottonseed Rs 12 mustard oil Rs 65 groundnut oil Rs 53.50 vegetable products Rs 34 oil cake Rs 10.37.

Futures opening peas jeth Rs 9.17 arhar jeth Rs 10.72 bajra fagun Rs 11.50 urd baisakh Rs 16.56 gur fagun Rs 13.51 baisakh Rs 14.19.

CERTIFICATE FOR FILMS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The validity of the certificates of public exhibition issued by the Central Board of Film Censors in respect of films examined by them has been raised from five to ten years with effect from March 1, 1958.

This concession will be applicable to all certificates in force on that date. It has, however, been provided that the Central Government may of its own accord or on the advice of the Central Board of Film Censors reduce the certificate of ten years to any period but not less than five years from the date of issue as it deems fit.

Those changes have been embodied in an amendment of Rules 27(B) of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1951.

The extension of the life of certificates of public exhibition for films has been done on the request of the film industry.

The Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Aurangabad, will cease to register candidates from Osmanabad District from February 17. Employment-seekers from that district are advised to approach the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Sholapur, from that date.

'Author' Of Red Rocket Traced

BY Professor G. Pokrovsky, D. Sc. (Technology)

The creation of the intercontinental rocket and the launching of the artificial satellites of the earth are events which most vividly reflect the tremendous achievements of Soviet science and engineering within recent years.

They have justly attracted the attention of all nations of the world.

Many newspapers and periodicals in the West are trying to guess the names of the authors of the rocket and the satellites.

Some of the reports are absolutely false.

The authorship is attributed at times to separate persons, at times to groups of people who have no direct connection with the work.

These statements only evoke surprise

Everyone knows how difficult it is to create a new trend in engineering and what a large number of specialists must work creatively in a complex system of science, technology and industry in order to achieve definite and reliable success.

As is known, the first detailed scientifically grounded programme of cosmic flights with the help of rockets equipped with powerful inquid-fuel jet propulsion engines was proposed by the Russian scientist K. Tsiolkovsky as far back as 1903.

In those days neither in Germany nor in any other country were there scientists whose trend of work corresponded to this programme.

The first rocket with a liquid-fuel jet propulsion engine was built by the Soviet engineer I. Tikhomirov and successfully tested in the USSR in 1933.

Only 11 years later, in 1944, did the German engineers headed by Warner Von Braun create the fafous V-2.

Here lies the answer to the question as to who is the author of the Soviet intercontinental rocket and artificial satellites of the earth.

Their author is the large corps of Soviet men and women who in one way or another participated in the work.

Chiang's PM Pulled Up

TAIPEH, Feb. 15.

Chinese Nationalist Premier O. K. Yui was officially "reprimanded" yesterday for "negligence of duty."

A decree by Nationalist President Chiang endorsed the judicial Yuan's disciplinary committee's decision of December 23 reprimanding the Premier for holding a second post and drawing pay as Governor of the Central Bank.

This was in violation of civil service regulations.

The reprimand was of a cautionary nature and no further action will be taken.—UPI-AFP.

Indo-US Talks On Trade Continue

WASHINGTON, February 15.

A GROUP of Indian economic experts, headed by K. B. Lall, Director General of Foreign Trade and joint secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is continuing its discussions here on the possibility of increasing Indian exports to the United States.

Accompanied by P. Govindan Nair, Economic Adviser at the Indian Embassy here and S. G. Ramachandra, Embassy Commercial Secretary, Lall paid a special call at the Commerce Department on Thursday where trade problems were discussed.

Henry Kearns, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs, headed the Commerce Department group which was comprised mainly of experts from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce and the business and Defence services administration.

Representatives from the State Department and the International Cooperation Administration also sat in on the meeting which was arranged to give Lall the opportunity to express India's hopes for increased export trade with the United States.

Lall told the group that while India is rich in materials in Labour resources and potential workmen skills, it needs help in learning mass production methods and marketing techniques.

Lall is expected to stress this point during further talks here and later when he visits New York and Canada.

Following the Thursday business session, Assistant Secretary Kearns presented Lall a specially-bound copy of a Commerce Department publication prepared to advice American businessmen of investment possibilities in India.

In presenting the book, Kearns said he hoped it would show "how much we in the United States have been thinking of you and your problems in India.

"We hope this will serve as somewhat of a reminder to you as you go back home that you have some true friends in the United States."

In accepting the book, Lall thanked Kearns for the "tremendous" work the U.S. Department of Commerce has been doing to help India realize its export and import possibilities.

Rapacki Meets Big 4 Envoys

WARSAW, February 15.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ADAM RAPACKI YESTERDAY RECEIVED THE AMBASSADORS OF THE "BIG FOUR" WORLD POWERS.

In addition to the representatives of Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union, Mr. Rapacki also received diplomatic representatives of the East European Communist countries and several Western countries.

The subject of the talks was not revealed.

Rapacki is the author of the plan for "de-nuclearising" central Europe.—UPI-AFP.

TORY DEFEAT TRACED TO TEXTILE POLICY

MANCHESTER, February 15.

INTENSIFIED COTTON INDUSTRY PRESSURE ON GOVERNMENT TO RESTRICT TEXTILE IMPORTS FROM INDIA AND PAKISTAN IS NOW EXPECTED IN A BID TO EXPLOIT THE BELIEF GROWING HERE THAT THE CONSERVATIVES' LOSS OF THE ROCHDALE BY-ELECTION RESULTED FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S IMPORT POLICY.

The Conservative candidate, whose poll slumped by 16,000 votes captured by the Liberal opponent, accused influential and usually solid Tory Rochdale Employers' Association of "driving a knife into his back."

The candidate, John Parkinson, had failed to give the employers a clear-cut promise to oppose a continued government refusal to control Asian cheap cotton imports.

There is strong evidence that the Association used influence against the candidate—at one stage it is known they considered advising voters by pamphlet and advertisement not to vote for him but withdrew this plan because of legal difficulties.

FACTORS

Whether this specific influence, wholly or even largely, explains the Tory collapse is open to doubt.

A Liberal revival, a popular Liberal candidate and the aid of television coverage of the election campaign probably counted for more.

London: The conviction that the Government would not be stampeded into an early general election was confirmed in Tory quarters at Westminster, yesterday.

While Prime Minister Macmillan, on his return from the Commonwealth tour, was opening the Rochdale "inquest" with Party chiefs, ministers were stated confident of maintaining the helm and justifying by events the current unpopular policies.—NAFEN.

The Indian Standards Institution has published an Indian standard scheme of symbols for welding (IS:813-1956).

Faure Urges Recognition Of Peking

PARIS, Feb. 15.

Former French Premier Edgar Faure spoke in favour of the diplomatic recognition of China and the abolition of all the present restrictions on trade with that country, in a speech yesterday to the French Parliamentary Trade Committee.

"It is a serious mistake not to recognise a country of six hundred million inhabitants, and not to have normal relations with it.

He added that it was not "realistic" to consider that the capital of China was in Taipeh.

The Chinese Communists knew that they would be recognised some day, but they feared an ambiguous solution in the United Nations which would enable the Formosa Government to remain in the organisation, even after Communist China was admitted.—UPI-AFP.

U.S. Must Clarify Motives In Asia, Suggests Saund

BOSTON, Mass, February 15.

DALIP SINGH SAUND who ranks with Chester Bowles and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as one of the most effective salesmen the United States has sent into Asia, maintains that the Washington Administration is not doing nearly enough selling of its motives in that area.

"We're losing the public relations offensive in that part of the world," the Democratic representative from California explains, "because we're allowing our motives to be misunderstood.... The Russians are making ten-fold our effort on this front."

Mr. Saund made history in 1956 when he became the first Indian-born citizen ever elected to the United States Congress.

He returned to Boston recently from a two-and-a-half-month Asian trip with the twin reports that the United States needs to increase understanding of its policy aims, and that his own experience had shown there was a ready audience eager to hear more about America.

REPORT SOON

Mr. Saund will report his findings on the efficiency of the Government's Foreign Aid Programme to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in Washington.

THE BACKGROUND TO THAT REPORT IS A STORY OF WARM WELCOME WHEREVER HE WENT IN INDIA, LONGER-THAN-PLANNED SPEECHES TO STUDENT AUDIENCES, AND PRIVATE TALKS WITH HEADS OF STATE.

Discussing his Indian tour, Mr. Saund said: "Basically, there is tremendous respect and affection for the United States, and of course the fact that I was born in India increased this interest."

This respect for and curiosity about America, Mr. Saund feels, are not being properly nurtured by Washington. "Asians," he says, "are uninformed through lack of knowledge about the United States," not from hearing distortions of American policies.—NAFEN.

U. S. DEFINES DANGER ZONE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The United States Federal Atomic Energy Commission stated yesterday that the danger zone created by the forthcoming nuclear tests at Eniwetok Atoll would cover an area of some 390,2000 nautical square miles.

The danger zone is about rectangular, it was stated, and follows about the same lines as in 1956 except that it will be about 120 nautical miles further west.

Security orders will be in force as from April 5 and will probably be extended until August.

Experts will study radio-activity in the area as soon as the tests are over.

The tests aim at studying means of defence against aircraft or ballistic missiles and at perfecting nuclear weapons with reduced radio-active fall-out. — UPI-AFP.

Canada Plans Arctic Roads

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.

A big road development scheme, providing communications through to the shores of the Arctic Ocean, is planned by the Canadian Government at a cost of about 40,000,000 pounds.

Surveying is due to start soon on two roads.

One will be cut nearly 600 miles through the Yuken mountains and the almost unexplored Arctic terrain to link Keno Hill in the Yukon with Tuktoyaktuk near the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

The other is planned from Fort Rae, on the great Slave Lake, 500 miles to Coppermine, in the northwest territories.—NAFEN.

Kenya Regulates Baboon Seizure

NAIROBI, Feb. 15.

The Kenya Games Department has announced that all monkeys and baboons have been declared "game" animals.

This means that anyone who wishes to capture, possess, sell, import or export any baboon, must apply to the Chief Game Warden, Nairobi, for the appropriate permit.

An official announcement here said the Government's intention was to regulate the "very considerable" export of live baboons and monkeys now taking place.—NAFEN.

U. S. Authorises Silk Imports

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The United States treasury has authorised American imports of Indian "Tussar" silk cloth under certain conditions, informed sources said here.

The treasury heretofore has opposed such imports.

The authorisation was approved under an agreement reached by the Treasury and the Indian Embassy in Washington, informed sources added.—UPI-AFP.

Russians Plan World's Highest Observatory

MOSCOW, Feb. 15

The world's highest observatory is being built in the Tian Chan mountains of the Kirgiz Soviet Republic, Tass news agency reported yesterday.

The observatory will be perched 3,600 meters up, 1,320 meters higher than the present highest, which is in Italy's Gran Sasso mountains.

The Soviet observatory will be used to study cosmic rays, atmospheric make-up, radio technique, astrobotany and other subjects, Tass Said.—UPI-AFP

UK Ship To Join Pacific Service To US

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The 29,755-ton P. and O. liner, "Himalaya," sails from Tilbury on Saturday on a voyage which will break with tradition.

For the first time in the 121-year history of the shipping line, a P. and O. liner will call at an American port on a regular passenger service.

With 1,100 passengers on board, the "Himalaya" wil depart for the Far East and Australia, but after reaching Sydney on March 18, the ship will steam 8,000 miles across the Pacific to Suva, Honolulu, Vancouver and San Francisco.

The voyage represents the first in a bid by P. and O. for a share in the growing Pacific passenger traffic.

With a sister company, the Orient Line, seven liners will soon be operating in the north and south Pacific to link the west coast of America, Canada and Honolulu with Japan, Hong Kong and the Philippines, in addition to Australia and New Zealand.

At the end of 1962, new ships now under construction one of 45,000 tons and the other of 40,000 tons, will join the service.—NAFEN.

PLEDGE BY SOVIET COMMUNISTS

Chronicle Correspondent

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The Soviet Communist Party, in its electoral programme, pledges that Russia will never take up arms against any country to impose its own system or ideology on it.

It declares that the Russians wish to live in friendship with all peoples in an atmosphere of lasting peace.

SPACEMAN SHOWS FATIGUE

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 15.

American airman Donald Farrell, who is going through a simulated "voyage to the moon" in a small "space capsule," showed the first signs of fatigue on Thursday night, doctors announced last night.

Farrell was enclosed last Sunday in the sealed capsure, where he can remain only in a sitting position.

He is scheduled to come out of the capsure on Sunday at the end of his 'voyage."

Electronic wires attached to his body permit doctors to follow all his reactions.

Medical Colonel George Steinkamp, who is directing the test at Randolph air base, said, however, that after a good night's sleep, Farrell yesterday morning appeared to be much fresher, and there were good reasons to hope that he would be able to go through the entire seven scheduled days in the capsure.—UPI-AFP.

STALIN'S GREAT FAILURE

MOSCOW, Feb. 15.

A long awaited issue of the Soviet encyclopedia today hailed Josef Stalin as a great revolutionary leader, but sharply criticised the "cult of the personality of Stalin" and aspects of his internal and foreign policy.

While declaring that the Soviet people would "remember Stalin and render to him all the homage that is due," the encyclopedia charged Stalin with the following faults:

(1) "Serious errors in certain questions of foreign policy, such as the break with Yugoslavia."

(2) "Rejection decisions" made by the Communist Party central committee in economic fields, such as agriculture.

(3) "Massive repression, beginning in 1937, against ideological enemies who had already been crushed politically."—UPI-AFP.

Kenya Has Largest Bunch Of Flowers

KUALA LUMPUR, Feb. 15.

The largest bunch of flowers in the world is to be found in Kuala Lumpur's Lake Gardens, according to Mr. E. F. Allen, of Malaya's Department of Agriculture.

In a radio broadcast, Mr. Allen said that the flowers could be seen growing at the top of a 90-foot-tall talipot palm.

Mr. Allen said the palm flowered only once in its life-span of 30 to 40 years.

The name talipot is derived from a combination of the Hindustani word *tal*, the name for this palm, and *patta*, which means leaf. In the old days, the leaves were used as royal umbrellas in India and Ceylon.—NAFEN.

U.S. TECHNOLOGY IS MISDIRECTED

NEW YORK, February 15.

THE United States is challenged as a world power because its technological programme is misdirected and not because the nation lacks technological capability.

This appraisal was made here by Enoch R. Needles, a consulting engineer, as he assumed his duties as President of the Engineers' Joint Council.

Mr. Needles addressed the Board of Directors of the Council, which is a federation of 17 engineering societies that represents about 250,000 engineers.

"The situation in which we find ourselves" he declared, "is not the result of technological failure.

It is rather the result of mistaken decisions in programme emphasis and manpower administration during the past decade.

NO WEAKNESS

"To ascribe the Russian rocket and satellite lead to weakness in American technology is misleading and erroneous.

There is no evidence to indicate that the 'race' is lost for technological reasons.

"There is no question but that only one of several engineering and scientific organisations could have won the race' to get an earth's satellite into the air if this had been considered of prime political significance, and if this was to have been used as a measure of our technological excellence.

"We have not lost our technological leadership or engineering productivity, but we must push everlastingly forward in our educational processes for engineers and scientists and in the orderly and intelligent administration of their endeavours and services".

Mr. Needles said that in the next three years this country must move rapidly to "restore the temporarily dimmed prestige of the United States."

First the nation must provide adequate administration and direction for scientists and engineers now available.—NAFEN.

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Lodge Press Conference

Continued from Page 1

red an exploratory conference at the diplomatic level to see that there would be some point of agreement when Heads of State met.

He emphasised that a meeting between Heads of State should be a success. Otherwise, it would only add one more problem to the long list of problems the world already had.

He did not think a separate meeting of Foreign Ministers was called for as the Foreign Ministers would be represented at the diplomatic meeting.

A correspondent said there was a feeling that it was more difficult to get agreements between diplomats than between Heads of State.

Mr. Lodge did not agree.

"I represent a Head of State and I represent him faithfully and accurately," he said.

He agreed that a meeting at the United Nations between representatives of the various countries would be useful. "Certainly, the U.N. is one obvious place where such kind of work can be done."

He said whether or not the summit conference should be one of the Heads of State of the Big Powers only, or should include other nations, would be a matter to be decided by the preparatory conference at the diplomatic level.

He said the details of such a meeting should not be thrashed out in the "fierce glare of publicity."

DISARMAMENT

In a reference to the lack of success of the Disarmament Conference in London, he said, 'We have got to keep on trying. That is all."

He added that no device could overcome basic differences and went on to say that "no summit conference is going to overcome basic differences of opinion."

He said the launching of the American "Sputnik" did not in any way affect American views on a summit conference.

Mr. Lodge did not agree with the reported view of Mr. Dulles that no agreement was possible with the Soviet Union because she lacked the code of ethics the West had.

He said understanding was possible and pointed out the U.S.-Soviet understanding on the Austrian Treaty and cultural exchanges.

He did not think an Atom-free zone in Europe would be a suitable preparation for a summit meeting.

He said the Disarmament Committee would be meeting again "within a few months. I hope the Soviet Union will be there."

UNITED ARAB STATE

Asked about the United Arab State of Egypt and Syria, he said: "We are really waiting to see how it develops. It is a question of actual practice than anything else."

He said Asian nations had in their few years at the U.N. acted in a wise and statesmanlike manner. They had not indulged in bloc voting and other things. They had judged issues on their merit and voted accordingly."—UPI.

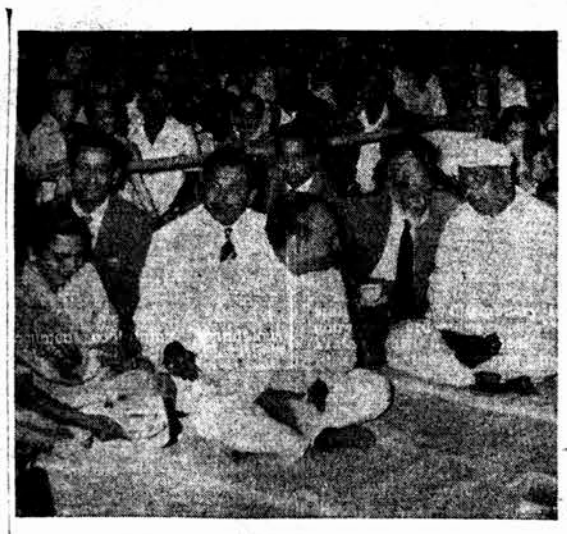
Bengal Issues Security Ban

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15

An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons and carrying of lathis or other dangerous weapons in the areas surrounding the Assembly building has been issued by the West Bengal Government.

The order will be in force for an indefinite period from February 17, when the budget session of the West Bengal Legislature is scheduled to commence.

Secondary school teachers of West Bengal, about 100 of whom have been on hunger strike for the last six days, have threatened to march in a procession to the Assembly House area on February 20.—UPI.



In aid of the Shivaji Education Society's Science College Fund, a quawali programme was held at Saboo Sidiq Institute on Friday and Saturday. Chief Minister Chavan is seen in the picture.

HARIJAN WE LFARE

Pant Regrets States' Laxity

NEW DELHI, February 15.

INAUGURATING the two-day conference of State Ministers in charge of welfare of Backward Classes, Home Minister Pant asked the people to remember that "the strength of the country, the future of the country and, in any case, the speed of our progress depend on the result of the activities for the welfare of the Backward Classes."

"Mere primary and secondary education, and even technical education by itself would not be sufficient to raise these classes.

"They should take degrees and diplomas and occupy high positions in services so that they can move on equal terms with others and the sense of dignity associated with such services may be realised by them and also by others," he said.

Every Harijan family should be given a plot of land to build its own house.

In the Second Plan Rs. 91 crores had been set apart for development of Backward Classes.

If this money could be properly used more funds could be made available. Money difficulties would not come in the way of development schemes.

The Home Minister regretted that year by year funds allotted to the States lapsed by non-use in time.

SUGGESTIONS

After the Home Minister's speech, representatives from States apprsed the conference of their achievements and also made suggestions for future action.

Mr. D. Sanjivayya (Andhra) said "Harijan Day" should be observed every month by other States also, as was being done in his State.

This would go a long way in making the people conscious of the problem. Unless the economic conditions of Harijans improved, the problem of untouchability could not be removed.

Mr. W. A. Sangma (Assam) emphasised the need for development of agriculture in the State. He said an Agricultural Development Corporation be set up to study the agricultural conditions and suggest ways and means of developing agriculture.

Mr. Bhola Paswan (Bihar) said in Bihar they had made some progress, but the problem of untouchability still remained. The tribals had no faith in non-tribals, and the Government machinery was full of non-Tribals. The help of the non-official agencies should be taken for this purpose, he said.

Mr. N. K. Tripude (Bombay) deprecated the establishment of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste housing co-operatives, and said this segregation was not very helpful.

Mr. Bhagat Chhajjuram (Jammu and Kashmir) said every Harijan child be given a scholarship, unless the Harijans were provided with education, housing, and land, the problem would not be solved even in two hundred years.

Mr. P. Kakkan (Madras) said the housing grant be increased from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 and Harijan colonies be provided with electricity.

Mr. R. Chennigramiah (Mysore) said it was waste of money to organise "Harijan Day," and invite people to eat with Harijans. Those who were invited would always eat with Harijans. He had laid the foundation of a village called Gandhigram where the caste Hindus had offered to live in the Harijan colony. Financial aid might be given to such caste Hindus who were prepared to live with Harijans.

Mr. P. Pardhan (Orissa) asked for special attention to the problems of Tribals in the State who were extremely backward.

BACKWARD WELFARE

Participants in the discussions at the afternoon's session of the conference suggested, among other things, measures for the speedy implementation of welfare projects for the backward classes, extension of education, provision of land for the landless and other facilities such as house sites and drinking water.

Several speakers drew attention to the delay in the sanctioning of grants for the welfare schemes.

Mr. Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, who presided, stated that the States had been empowered to incur expenditure up to 50 per cent of the cost in anticipation of sanction.

An allied point to which many participants drew attention was the delay in the sanctioning of scholarships for students belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

Most of the speakers emphasised the need to do away with the carrying of refuse by scavengers on their heads. Suggestions for the provision of wheel barrows were made.

PLEDGE

Among the suggestions made for removal of untouchability were: Every Government employee should give a pledge that he will not observe untouchability; compulsory recruitment of Harijans in Government and private organisations such as factories and hotels.

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh put in a strong plea for the betterment of the living conditions of backward classes other than scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes.

He advocated the setting up of a board for other backward classes on the lines of the Central Harijan and Tribal Welfare Boards as well as increase in the grants of scholarships.—UPI.

Rebellion In Indonesia

Continued From Page 1

armoured vehicles were being shipped from Singapore to Sumatra.

The report said the armoured cars were surplus British army stocks bought by second-hand car dealers in Singapore.

Many of the vehicles are being shipped to Sumatra via Thailand, the report added.

SOEKARNO WARNS

Tokyo: Indonesian President Ahmed Soekarno said here today that Indonesia "cannot possibly tolerate any interference in our domestic affairs from any one or from any direction."

He made the statement at the Tokyo airport before returning to Indonesia at the end of the visit to Japan.

Mr. Soekarno's remark appeared to be aimed at a statement made recently by U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, on the political unrest in Indonesia.—UPI-AFP.

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Conference On Urdu

Continued From Page 1

language did not claim for itself a status accorded to Hindi as the national language. What the Urdu-speaking people were asking for was that Urdu should be given its due place among other Indian languages.

He said that the fight between Hindi and Urdu for supremacy had ceased immediately after the Constitution of India proclaimed Hindi as the national language and included Urdu among other 14 languages of the Union.

It was the bounden duty of all the citizens of India to accept the decision of the Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution and implement it faithfully. There was no question of anybody now saying that Urdu should also enjoy the same privileges as given to Hindi. They must accept that decision.

Maulana Azad said that Urdu was spoken by a large number of people in the North and also certain parts in the South. Now the question was as to what was the status of Urdu among the regional languages of India.

What people speaking Urdu demanded was that just as other regional languages were being developed, in the same way facilities should be given for the growth of Urdu, and that all the obstacles in its way should be removed.

HISTORY OF URDU

Dr. Tara Chand, M.P., in his presidential address to the conference said that Urdu was in every respect the lainguage of India. Its past and future could not be separated from India. Its history was the history of Hindu-Muslim unity and brotherhood. It was born in this country and kourished and prospered here. Any controversy, therefore, between Urdu and Hindi was unfortunate.

If both the languages worked in harmony, the progress in the country could be accelerated, he said. Those who said that Urdu was the language of Pakistan were not familiar with its past history. After all, Dr. Tara Chand said Urdu and Hindi were not two separate languages. They were inter-linked.—UPI.

TUNISIAN CRISIS

Continued From Page 1

NEW YORK: The Afro-Asian group in the United Nations yesterday decided to create a seven-nation committee to follow developments in the Algerian problem.

COMMITTEE FORMED

The committee, which will have discussions with U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjoeld, is composed of representatives of Tunisia (President), Morocco, Indonesia, Ceylon, Burma, Turkey and Ethiopia.

The Afro-Asian group decided to set up the committee at a meeting presided over by Tunisian Chief Delegate Mongi Slim.

FRENCH COMPLAINT

France last night made a complaint to the United Nations Security Council against Tunisia's aid to the Algerian rebels.

French chief delegate Guillaume Georges-Picot made a complaint to Security Council President Arkady Sobolev against "the situation resulting from the aid given by Tunisia to the (Algerian) rebels permitting the latter to conduct, from Tunisian territory, operations against the integrity of French territory and the security of the persons and property of French nationals."

Paris: France would accept the good offices of the United States in the Tunisian dispute but it would never accept arbitration, French Information Officer Emige Claparede announced today.

COMPENSATION

Clarapede, speaking after a full-pledged Cabinet meeting, said France would ask the French Red Cross to contact the Tunisian Red Crescent at once to assess civilian damage in the bombed village of Sakiet Sidi-Yuseff with a view to granting compensation.

INTER-DEPENDENCE

Rome: Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba stressed his country's desire for inter-dependence with the Western nations and the Atlantic community in an interview published in today's 'Il Tempo.'

President Bourguiba also insisted on the total evacuation of French troops from Tunisia as the prime condition for settling the Franco-Tunisian dispute.

He called for negotiations for the solution of the question of the French naval base at Bizerte by the granting of this base to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation for the collective defence of the "free world."

"Tunisia is completely with the 'free world' and I don't want it to break away," said Bourguiba, in his interview with the paper's special correspondent in Tunis.

"But there are forces capable of overthrowing everything including me. I must be helped to avoid that happening."

Bourguiba said he was with the West not only because of its cultural and spiritual formation, out also because he was convinced that Tunisia's interest lay in strengthening its independence, in uniting with the other North African countries, and constituting, with them, a new power in the 'free world' on the shores of the Mediterranean.

"I see no inconvenience in Tunisia's adhesion to the Atlantic Pact," said Bourguiba, "but I would prefer that the problem be tackled in the future when North Africa is independent and united."

DELHI GETS REPORT

New Delhi: The Ministry of External Affairs has received a report from its Paris Embassy giving details of the French bombing of a Tunisian border village last Saturday. The damage and casualty figures conform to what has generally appeared in the Western Press, it was stated.

The French Counsellor was called at the Foreign Office today when the Government of India's sense of anxiety at the incident was conveyed to him.

India is fully associating itself with the Tunisian complaint along with Arab-Asian countries about the outrage which is coming up before the UN Security Council next Tuesday.

Trinity College of Music, London

BOMBAY, Saturday

November 1957, Practical Examination Results of the Students prepared by Miss Gool D. Tata, L.T.C.L.:

HIGHER LOCAL: Armaily S. Engineer, 67 per cent marks, Pass (Piano).

SENIOR: Kashmira H. Kapadia, 81 per cent Merit, (Piano); Jeroo S. Desai, 75 per cent Merit (Piano).

INTERMEDIATE: Gool K. Engineer, 78 per cent Merit (Piano).

JUNIOR: Dady B. S. Dadyburjor, 86 per cent Honours (Piano); Sheriar S. Contractor, 72 per cent Pass (Piano).

FIRST STEPS: Mini H. Kapadia, 83 per cent Merit (Piano); Rukshana M. Mitha, 79 per cent Merit (Piano); Jamshed D. Falamorzi, 66 per cent Pass (Violin).

INITIAL: Sohrab H. Banker, 85 per cent Honours (Violin); Jeroo K. Mistry, 85 per cent Honours (Piano); Khorshed D. Leninwalla, 82 per cent Merit (Piano).

Amy K. Engineer stood First in Grade V (Violin) Examination of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London.

November, 1957, Theoretical Examination Results of the Students prepared by Miss Naja D. Tata:

HIGHER LOCAL: Perin C. Bhandara, 70 per cent marks Pass.

SENIOR: Khorshed J. Mistry, 79 per cent Merit.

INTERMEDIATE: Khusroo Velaty, 85 per cent Honours.

JUNIOR: Dady B. S. Dadyburjor, 92 per cent Honours.

PREPARATORY: Prochie N. Akolawalla, 100 per cent Honours: Sunoo K. Ghandhy, 98 per cent Honours.

Mala Sinha in "Fashion."

Karmarkar Calls For Change In Food Habits

AMBALA, February 15.

THE Union Minister for Health, Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, has emphasised the need to raise nutritional standards of the people since a healthy nation is a pre-requisite of a wealthy nation. The Minister was inaugurating the second All-India Nutrition Conference held here this morning.

Referring to the various diet surveys carried out during the last ten years in the country, Mr. Karmarkar said that these surveys had brought to light many mal-nutritional diseases, particularly in the rural areas and in the vulnerable groups of population, namely, expectant mothers and growing children.

To improve the nutritional status of the people in rural areas, the Minister suggested the introduction of new recipes in their diet and also by teaching them methods of how to use in the most profitable manner what was available in the villages.

Mr. Karmarkar emphasised the need to change people's food habits by introducing new methods of cultivation and supplementary crops, utilising the food available locally in such a manner as to enhance its nutritional value.

For removing the low nutritional standards, Mr. Karmarkar advocated consumption of milk in greater quantities and the provision of mid-day meals for children.

For this purpose he advised the use of multi-purpose food developed at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, in the school-feeding programmes in rural areas.

DIET PATTERN

He said: "I should like to observe that the earlier traditions of eating habits were more conducive to health than those developed during these days of so-called modernism.

"The diet pattern of the last century, whether in the cities or in the villages, was much more sober on an average and more conducive to health than the one of today.

"I think it would be useful for us to study the pattern of diets in vogue in different parts of India in older times in well-to-do families.

"Such studies are likely to afford a good basis to build up a good diet pattern of today. Among other subjects it might be useful for this Conference to devote part of its time to the consideration of a question like changing our food habits, introducing new methods of cultivation and supplementary crops, utilising the food available locally in such a manner as to enhance its nutritional value (e.g. gram if sprouted will not only give the requisite protein content but in addition will also increase the vitamin content), encouragement of cultivation of kitchen gardens, particularly leafy vegetables which will contribute in a large measure to the deficient intake of minerals, calcium, etc., more use of millets, such as ragi, bajra, jawar in the diet of villagers.

"There is no doubt that all experts who have assembled here will agree with me that our present intake of milk is extremely low and that the addition of this article of diet alone will go a long way in helping to remove the low nutritional standard noticeable in sectors of our population.

"A planned programme of dairy development must, therefore, be taken up, and to my mind the best method of dealing with this problem appears to be on the basis of cooperative dairy farms.

USE OF GROUNDNUT

"There is another observation which I would like to place before the Conference for its consideration and that is about the use of defatted pressed groundnut in those areas where groundnut is available in plenty, or the use of such other defatted oilseeds as are available in those areas, such as til, as a protein supplement in the diet.

"There are great possibilities in pursuing this avenue of improving the nutrition of our people. This is engaging the attention of the Government also, and I hope it will be possible in collaboration with all the workers here to evolve some workable solution towards this."

'Sitaronse Aagey' Coming Soon

THE SHOOTING OF NARASU STUDIOS' "SITARONSE AAGEY" IS NOW COMPLETE AND THE ENTIRE UNIT IS WORKING ROUND THE CLOCK TO GIVE FINISHING TOUCHES TO THE PICTURE SO THAT IT CAN BE RELEASED ALL OVER INDIA ON MARCH 7.

In Bombay, Desai Film Distributors are making the arrangements for early release at a chain of leading picture houses.

Directed by Satyen Bose from a screenplay by Ruby Sen, the story deals with the efforts of a renowned stage actor to put on the most ambitious play of his career.

He discovers a girl to play the lead but his discovery leads to jealousy, suspicion and vengeance, providing meaty backstage drama.

Ashok Kumar plays the pivotal role with Vyjayantimala as the star he discovers.

Johnny Walker, Jagdish Sethi, Raja Sulochana, Shami, Manmohan Krishna, Iftekar, Kundan, Samson, Ram Shukul, Krishnakant and Leela Misra play other important roles.

Lyrics by Majrooh are set to music by S. D. Varman.

AVM Launch New Hit

AVM PRODUCTIONS, performed the Muhurat of their next Hindi Picture, a remake of the Tamil Hit 'Naalvar' last Monday, at the AVM Studios, Madras.

The picture stars Ashok Kumar and Shyama in the leads, while Lalita Pawar, Kanhaiyalal, Baburao Pendarkar and Jagdeep play other important characters.

In addition to these stalwarts A.V. Meiyappan presents three new faces.

Mainavati, Ramesh Deo, and a young college student Jagadish Kumar will appear in this picture.

This film is being directed by Raja Paranjape and the musical score is being written by Madan Mohan while Rajendra Krishna is in charge of the dialogue and lyrics.

Kamini,Shekhar In 'Sindoor'

KAMINI KAUSHAL as a typist, Shekhar, Yakub, Mubarak and Gopi put through some hilarious comedy in "Sindoor," now under production at Shree Sound Studios.

The film also stars Purnima, Ramesh Sinha and new finds Rajesh Kumar and Najma.

Producer is Dilip Kumar and the picture is directed by Chandrakant from a screenplay by Krishnakumar Bhatia.

Sakshi Gopal Next Change At Majestic

BOOKED as the next change at the Majestic and other theatres is Ratnadeep Pictures' devotional saga "Sakshi Gopal," the story of a faith that wrought a miracle and brought God to give witness in favour of an ardent devotee of his.

The story by M. G. Dave is based on a legend of Venu Gopal, a gambler, drunkard and debauchee Brahmin who was transformed into a saint by love and who succeeded in proving his worth with God as his witness.

It is directed by Bhaichander Shukla and Ramnik Vaidya and produced by Trikambhai and Labubhai.

Bharat Bhushan plays the principal role, with Nanda as the girl who changes his life, Madan Puri, Niranjan Sharma, Achala Sachdev and Minoo Mumtaz lead the supporting cast.

Lyrics by Bharat Vyas are set to music by Chitra Gupta.

'Lighthouse' Welcomed At Minerva

G. P. SIPPY'S latest venture, "Lighthouse," was given a spectacular premiere at the Minerva and other cinemas this week.

The film, produced with all the finesse and opulence for which Sippy is noted, stars Ashok Kumar and Nutan in the leading roles.

The beautiful Nutan, incidentally, is supposed to be "jinxed" and her fellow-villagers shun her like the plague until handsome hero Ashok Kumar hies along and lifts the spell—

Some characteristic comedy from Johnny Walker and fine supporting portrayals by Pakoo, Sheila Vaz and Rajen Kapoor distinguish this production.

Songs Galore In 'Zimbo'

THE MOON AND MOONLIGHT HAVE BEEN FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL A SOURCE OF INSPIRATION FOR LYRICISTS AND LOVERS.

Which is why poets and music makers always give their 'best' when they are called upon to compose love songs with moonlight in the background.

One such song, with words by Majrooh Sultanpuri and music by Chitra Gupta was recorded and partly picturised last week at Basant Studio.

This song, which runs for seven minutes on the screen, will be heard and seen in producer director Homi Wadia's Gevacolor jungle thriller "Zimbo."

Starring Chitra, Achala Sachdev, B. M. Vyas, Krishna Kumari, Sheikh and Pedro, the "Ape Bomb," the film also introduces new-comer Azad in a leading role.

Sukumar Bose Shifts H.Q.

SHUKUMAR BOSE who had a hand in the creation of that sensational hit "Ratnadeep," has shifted his field of production activities to Bombay and has started a new unit "Celo-Vision."

Its first picture "Beet Gayee Andhiari," the Muhurat of which was performed recently is being shot at Central Studios.

Centering round the character of a child caught in the vortex of the uneven economic life of today, the story runs along unconventional lines.

Navbharat Films have secured the world rights of this picture.

'Naya Insan' Muhurat

LAST SUNDAY the Mahurat was performed of "NAYA INSAN", the maiden offering of Shantiniketan Films. A large gathering of distinguished guests was present at Modern Studios.

FILMDOM FLASHES

KABULIWALA,' which won a special award for music in the Berlin International Film Festival last year, will soon be released in East Africa.

This will be the first time that a Bengali picture will be shown in that region.

Distributor M. B. Billimoria who is arranging for the release of the picture, stated that some portions of the picture may be subtitled in Hindi, since the original is in Bengali.

★

THE first Indian to shoot a motion picture in Bombay as far back as 1897 and the man who made what is perhaps the only known film record of Lord Curzon's Coronation Durbar in Delhi in 1903, died here recently.

He was 90-year-old Harishchandra Sakharam Bhatvadekar, known as Sawe Dada.

It was early in 1896 that the Lumiere Brothers introduced the Indian public the "magic' of motion pictures and within a couple of months the enterprising Sawe Dada erected an open air cinema.

The cinema industry was then in its infancy in Europe and there were no technical facilities in India. The negative of Sawe Dada's first two films had to be sent to Britain for processing.

In addition to shooting films, Sawe Dada exhibited imported movies from Europe in tent cinemas, schools, colleges and in the homes of the rich throughout the country.

★

A VIGOROUS campaign will be launched to popularise the Small Savings movement in Orissa particularly in the village areas.

The benefits of saving and its national and social importance will be explained to the people through the medium of a film which is being dubbed in Oriya.

In other States similar films are being dubbed in the regional languages to educate the people on the significance of the movement.

The Government attaches great importance to the savings movement and proposes to appoint a senior officer to launch the movement in Orissa.

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ACCENT ON SERVICE

DISCUSSION of the part that voluntary workers can play in promoting community welfare at a recent conference of the Bombay State Women's Council will have served a useful purpose, if it helps in stimulating activities in a sphere which is insufficiently explored in this country.

It will be unfortunate if an impression gains ground that with the establishment of Social Welfare Board and increasing financial aid from the Government there is little need or scope for voluntary action.

First, as Mrs. Indira Gandhi, inaugurating the conference, suggested, welfare work in India is not as widespread as in some other parts of the world primarily due to lack of resources, and because of this, it has become necessary for the Government to support it.

★

SECONDLY, periodical emergence of keen, competent and efficiently organised voluntary social service is necessary to break in on official routine, to unveil evils, to find fresh channels of work and to get things done that will not be done for pay.

But the concept of voluntary action should be appropriately understood, since the emphasis is on organised action which is designed to alleviate distress or to redress social evils, and not merely on occasional bouts of "slumming" to salve one's conscience or to lend the perfume of one's presence to elegant committee meetings or conferences.

Voluntary agencies, broadly speaking, said Mrs. Gandhi, did mostly the experimental type of work in this country, and it is now necessary to examine whether they can content themselves merely with such a kind of service, though experiments in many cases cannot be discountenanced altogether.

★

THE pace of industrialisation in India is quickening and this has brought, or is bringing, in its wake a host of evils which should stir social conscience and stimulate pioneering movements of voluntary action.

The evils of unplanned urbanisation in many Western countries have impelled the formation of some glorious movements of voluntary action, like social surveys, residential settlements and societies for defence of urban and rural amenities, and India, too, should copy their example.

One speaker at the conference thought that woman was ideally fitted to pioneer the community service to combat the evil consequences of a chaotic industrial development.

★

IF women of the right calibre, qualities and training, come forward in increasing numbers to take the initiative in organising such community service, they should certainly be encouraged, but merely a dogmatic or sentimental approach can eventually do more harm than good.

Experience in Britain has shown how men have often organised pioneering movements to fight some of the evils of unplanned urbanisation during the nineteenth century and how some exclusive women's organisations, like the Manchester Unity, have adapted themselves to changes.

Since there is much to be done both by way of reforming or eliminating unsound institutions, to which Mrs. Gandhi drew pointed attention, and of expanding or extending social services, there is little point in wasting energy on aridly academic or controversial issues.

By Fenner Brockway

WORLD PRESSURE ALONE CAN SAVE COLOURED IN S. AFRICA

IF a Devil's Diploma were presented to a Government-passing the most tyrannical legislation during its term of office, there is little doubt that Mr. Strydom and his Ministerial colleagues in the Union of South Africa would receive it for their record during the five years which will end in the coming general election.

They have put the finishing touches to 'apartheid,' the inhuman doctrine which makes any non-White untouchable.

They have taken away the last common roll vote from any person who has a drop of non-White blood in his veins.

They have closed to non-White children any school where civilised education can be obtained: African children will be prepared in future in separate schools for their "proper station" as domestic or manual labour.

In Churches

They are closing to any non-White Universities attended by White students.

They have prohibiteed Africans from attending churches opened since 1938 in any place outside a "native" reserve and location. They have prohibited Africans from being treated in hospitals under similar conditions.

They have given the Minister of Justice power to forbid anyone who he regards as "Communist" (Liberals as well as Socialists may be so termed) from holding any public office and any office in a trade union, or to live, do business or travel outside specified areas.

They have declared it a crime to protest against any racial law or "to support any campaign for the repeal or modification of any law."

They have given the Minister of Native Affairs power to prohibit any gathering, including social gatherings, in a White area.

They have prohibited meetings of more than ten persons even in "native" areas without the permission of a Commissioner or Magistrate.

They have prohibited Africans to seek work, or remain, in urban areas longer than three days, except in very special cases, without Government permission.

They have extended to women the humiliating system under which non-Whites must carry passes and produce them on demand.

Workers' Plight

They have denied African workers the right to settle their own grievances or negotiate with employers. They have made any African who takes part in a strike liable to three years' imprisonment.

They have barred Africans from residence in "White areas" except as domestic servants.

They have ordained complete residential and business segregation of the three races (White, African and Coloured or Asian) and have taken powers to determine where each shall live and trade.

They have legalised "colour bar" practices on railways, buses, trams, so that non-Whites may not travel with Whites, and in public places.

They have arrested 156 persons, White and non-White, including a Member of Parliament, a University professor, ministers of religion, teachers, writers, and leaders of legal African, Asian and Coloured political organisations, and placed them on trial for treason, making them liable to the death penalty, although no evidence has been produced that any one of them has advocated violence. **(One of the charges is correspondence with me)** ...

One would asume that in any civilised country the people would sigh with relief and breathe with new hope as a general election gave the opportunity to end such a Government. But not so in South Africa. The great majority of people could not care less.

Voting Curbs

The explanation is that the great majority is excluded from any part in the election. Only one in five adults has a vote.

There are nearly fourteen

MR. BROCKWAY

million people in South Africa. These are the races:

Europeans	2,907,000
Africans	9,306,000
Coloured (Mixed race)	1,281,000
Indians	421,000

Only the Europeans may vote on the general register, electing 150 members.

In Cape Province, a limited number of qualified Africans may elect three European M.Ps to watch their interests. In the other three Provinces, Africans elect a total of four Europeans to the Senate, the Second Chamber.

Thus eleven million out of fourteen million people in South Africa are political outlaws. Why should they be interested in an election?

They might be interested if they thought that a sufficient number of their White masters were human enough to overthrow the Government which has made them outcasts in their own land. But they know that there is little chance of that.

Sixty per cent of the Europeans who have the monopoly of political power are of Dutch origin, known as Africkaans. Three quarters of them support the Nationalist Party, Mr. Strydom's party.

The English-speaking Europeans mostly support the United Party, the Opposition, which has 57 members.

Together with the rest of the Afrikaans, they actually polled 100,000 more votes than the Nationalists at the last election.

But that was of no account. The seats are distributed so that the agricultural constituencies outweigh the urban and ensure a Nationalist majority.

The African, however, is indifferent between Nationalist and United. Both accept the principle of 'apartheid,' of racial segregation and discrimination. The United Party is less rigid and harsh.

Cruel Acts

It has opposed some of the more cruel Acts of the Nationalists in this Parliament. It is dominated by the White industrialists, the mining interests, and they need African workers and know if they are humiliated too far they will become independable.

They want 'apartheid' without tears.

But the African will often say that he prefers the honest Nationalits to the timid United.

There is a Labour Party of five in Parliament, I fear they may lose all their seats.

They have often compromised, but in recent years, under the leadership of Alex Hepple, have come out courageously against 'apartheid.' But who among the electorate will support them in their loyalty to human principle?

The Privileged

The White workers are the privileged. Too often they want to bar the African from the skilled job, too often they have been poisoned by the prevailing atmosphere of race superiority.

There are some fine-spirited White workers who stand by the Africans claiming trade union rights. But they are too few, I fear, to elect Labour Members. The defeat of the Labour Party will be an honour, not a disgrace.

There is a new Party, the Liberal Party, led by fearless idealists. Alan Paton, author of "Cry the Beloved Country" and Patrick Duncan, son of a British Governor, who went to prison with Africans and Asians in the passive resistance campaigns against race laws. But the Liberals lost their deposit when they recently contested a Johannesburg municipal election.

So the election does not promise any great change in South Africa. With all their compromises, one would welcome a United Party success. It might be the turn of the tide far out to sea, followed by incoming waves of a power to sweep away the wreckage of racialism.

The Future

Behind this political scene there is a graver picture. The African population, and with them the Coloured and the Asians, are awakening to self-respect and self-reliance.

As those who have read "The South African Treason Trial" by Lionel Forman, himself one of the prisoners facing a death sentence, and Solly Sachs, trade union organiser exiled from the land of his labours, must realise there is an unconquerable spirit among those who are leading the cause of human equality. They sing and laugh and defy. The future is theirs.

But how will the future become theirs? Excluded from the opportunity of influencing political change, is there an alternative to violence and race war? So far the African Opposition has shown strength and discipline in non-violent resistance; but for how long?

Dependence on Africans for labour will increasingly influence European opinion, as already it is influencing the industrialists being the United Party.

S. AFRICAN PREMIER STRYDOM

The Pattons, the English Bishops and the Hepples will shame and enlighten. But in the pressure of world opinion and of liberation in the rest of Africa, particularly in our nearby Protectorates, is the greatest hope.

Deeds Needed

British Labour can contribute greatly. First, by deciding to stand by the principle of racial equality in the United Nations whenever the South African issue is raised. Second, by making our own colonial territories — Kenya, Central Africa, the Protectorates—models of African advance.

Our expressions of indignation against 'apartheid' and sympathy for its victims will be worthless unless they are proved by our deeds.

THE MODEST MALE

PATTER By ASUDE

MODESTY may be a fine virtue—probably it is — but it does't pay.

I am talking of the modesty of the mouth, not of the mind.

An insult is a far, far easier thing to face than a compliment. I found quite a bit of wisdom on the subject aired by H. Allen Smith in a recent issue of the Reader's Digest.

"I have never cultivated a moustache," Allen Smith starts with. "though I'm sure one would enhance my distinctive looks and cause women to whicker as I passed along the boulevard.

"The reason is that I can't risk it, because even a little moustache is a dangerous thing. It invites compliments." And then, he goes on to illustrate it with an example.

"If a lady came up to me and said 'You have the most charming moustache', I wouldn't know how to respond. I might be thrown into such a panic that I'd blurt out: *'I like yours, too.'*" That's the sort of thing which happens to the modest male.

Someone utters a pleasing, praiseful remark in his direction, and he grows inarticulate and begins to yammer and stammer like a man dragged to the altar for the first time. Or, should you say, like a lamb led to the halter? Have it your own way. Leave *me* to my thesis.

★

Sometimes, this "modesty" business is carried to idiotic extremes. This happens when the modest man takes upon himself the burden of praise for something which is not really of his making but only associated with him. A man comes and stands by my window and says: "What a wonderful view of house-tops!"

I know what *I* would say to that. But the modest man doesn't. He gives a simpler and a gulp and croaks out: "Oh, would you say that? Personally, I think it is a wretched lookout".

He thinks that the view is something which he made and must, in sheer decency, disparage it vigorously.

Even in cases where the thing praised *is* his own, the man with the modesty bug in his brain behaves with no lesser stupidity.

A man gives your new suit the up-and-down and says: "Lovely togs you've got: where did you have them made?" What would you say?

It doesn't matter what *you* would say. I know what the modest man would say. "Oh, this rag? But the cut is, of course, horrible. Don't you think so?" Now, what gave the man the right to libel the tailor?

Take, again, the very familiar scene at meetings. A bunch of pot-bellied gas-bags are grouped on the dais. A man bobs up and proposes the Chairman, and in the doing of it, butters him and sugars him in a fashion which would make a hippopotamus blush. But a hippo would just blush and keep quiet.

★

The chosen man, not being a hippo but a mere man,—probably with the virus of "culture" deep in his system—does not keep quiet. He gets up and in a short homily lasting no more than twenty minutes assures the audience that the proposer has been talking a lot of nonsense, utter tripe, in fact, and that he does not possess any of the virtues with which he was credited.

In other words, he tells the world that the organisers of the meeting,—and the proposer in particular,—have proved themselves to be biggest idiots seen in a world of idiots by choosing him as the Chairman of the meeting. It is happening at every meeting. And yet, the "idiots" take it smilingly in their stride. What a world!

It is only men hard-boiled in the cauldron of Experience as I am who can face bouquets with poise. At the first meeting where I was proposed to be the Chairman,—that was about forty years ago,—I put the proposer in his place by reminding him of several of my well-known merits which he had forgotten to mention.

It warms the cockles of the old heart to recall that they never thought of me as a Chairman again,—not in that town.

The mistake some of these flatterites make is that they do not care to note where to draw the line in their "buttering." You know, even the most modest of worms will turn,—some day. I will tell you how I got my own in one case. It happened in the same town. The man had gone from Calcutta to tune my piano.

He did not know much English but he knew the meaning of the word "bittiful." His idea was that if you could chuck in a lot of "bittifuls" to a man's face he would eat out of his hand.

Entering my compound, he started with the gate. He said that the gate was "bittiful",—in fact, he had seldom met a more "bittiful" gate in his life. Entering my drawing-room, his eye fell on a fat baby which was crawling on the floor. It had a face like a gargoyle. This man said that he had a "bittiful" face and congratulated me.

I kept quiet though the baby was certainly not mine and I had no idea where it had come from.

★

Then he went on ticking off the fittings and appointments in the room,—curtains, fireplace, teapoys, cushions, pictures,—everything. Everything was "bittiful." The piano was the "bittiulles" he had ever touched. The doormat was "bittiful." I said nothing and allowed him full rope.

When he was leaving the house, he went into rhapsodies over a dog which was lurking under the trees. It was probably the foulet mongrel I had ever seen. I had no idea how it had strayed into the orchard This man said that I was lucky to be the owner of such a "bittiful" dog. That turned the worm.

I didn't mind his foisting the baby on me, for after all, a baby is a baby. But that scaly mongrel! Me its owner! I set about preparing for the showdown. That came off on the third and last day of his visits. He said that his charge for the job would be forty-five rupees.

That was about double of the legitimate charge, for he did not come to that town only on my account but had other "bittiful" pianos to vet. I made a show of bargaining, and told him that I would pay no more than forty rupees. He said that he would agree to the reduction.

★

And then I brought in the forty rupees. At that time, I was practising as a lawyer and had coins of many characters in my collection. I had about a hundred for situations of this kind.

The man went on testing the coins on my "bittiful" floor. Half of the lot gave the usual ring. The rest gave the sound of coconuts dropping at midnight.

"Bittiful coins aren't they?" was all I said. The man gave a look at my "bittiful" face, and left my "bittiful" compound without another word.

Early morning scene in an Orissa village. Children, in eager anticipation, line up to receive their daily ration of free milk at the Community Centre.

Education In Co-op Principles Vital

By M. S. RAMKRISHNA

THE Co-operative movement in our country contrasts sharply with that of the West.

First, it has had a protected character for more than 50 years now since its introduction in 1904. Secondly, it means 'credit' only.

Small agriculturists all over the country were proverbially indebted.

In the early days of this century, the British India Government contemplated an agricultural bank to fulfil their credit needs but abandoned the idea for lack of funds.

The co-operative movement was suggested as an alternative. Till the advent of freedom the movement was used merely as a damper on mounting agrarian discontent.

With such a pedestrian beginning the movement all but failed.

The report of the Rural Credit Survey of the Reserve Bank of India characterised the failure as "the total impracticability of any attempt to combine the very weak in competition with the very strong..."

IGNORANCE

Critics of the movement point to the utter ignorance of the people as one of the causes of its failure

Co-operation, even today, means "agricultural credit" to many. It is one way to obtain cash advances to tide over the repeated financial crises without having to ruin oneself at the hands of the money-lender.

But, in spite of the Government's constant aid and assistance or may be, because of it, the agriculturists remain where they were financially.

They are quick to use up the credit without a thought about the principles that make the credit available.

INDISCREET

The evil does not end here. Due to indiscreet spending their capacity to repay the loans is poor and, consequently, their creditworthiness decreases.

At best they are prepared to incur new liabilities without imagining the consequences of it.

The Indian farmer, more than anybody else, lives up to the French proverb "Credit supports the farmer as the hangman's rope supports the hanged."

It is a matter for serious thought today, after 50 years of co-operation, whether this undue accent on indiscriminate credit has in any way improved the chronically indebted farmer or further complicated his financial troubles.

Agricultural credit societies have been increasing steadily; but it should also be noted that there has been a corresponding increase in the percentage of overdues to outstandings in credit.

Now, indebted agriculturists are usually unable to find a steady market for their produce and, as a consequence, the grain prices fluctuate.

It has been felt time and again that to avoid such a situation, any programme to expand credit should provide for, as a prerequisite, arrangements for prompt and regular recovery of loans and to channel credit to productive purposes.

On the one hand, the credit offered has been thought to be insufficient as can be seen from the fact that the rural moneylender is still thriving; on the other hand, the credit offered has been found to be unsuitable in present conditions.

ELSEWHERE

To remove this lacuna multipurpose co-operatives were suggested, thus expanding the co-operators' activity to spheres other than credit such as collective purchase of manure and machinery, collective processing, marketing and education.

The fact that in western countries consumer co-operatives and industrial co-operatives turn over crores of rupees worth of business only throws light upon the education imparted to the members of the co-operatives there in the basic principles of the movement.

In England, the foremost co-operatives are the consumer co-operatives. Cattle and dairy co-operatives are the largest in Denmark.

Israel, a comparatively small nation, has done good work of its agricultural co-operatives by bringing entire farming villages together for all purposes from sowing to selling the produce.

UNHEALTHY

But, in India the accent on credit has created an unhealthy atmosphere in every sphere of the movement.

Credit means aid from the State to a large extent and this factor not only counters the very principles of co-operation viz. "Self-help and mutual aid."

(Continued on Page 10, col. 7)

"I'm supposed to have the loveliest figure on the beach. Do you agree, John?"
"Yes."
"And that my dreamy, blue eyes go well with my hair of spun gold?"
"Yes."
"Oh, John! What beautiful things you say!"

GHALIB: GREAT POET OF LAST CENTURY

He Did Not Write Much, What He Wrote Were Gems

IT seems Ghalib was not sure that he would be honoured after death.

Perhaps in a sense of frustration, he had wailed:

I have been dishonoured after death,
Alas! why was I not drowned in the bottom of the sea,
Then, there would have been no coffin to be carried on shoulders,
And there would have been no tomb (to be venerated and looked after).

Indeed, for more than half a century Ghalib's tomb in Delhi was neglected.

It was only after the achievement of freedom, Mr. Nehru took personal interest in it and the Government resurrected it.

In view of more than half a century of neglect, Ghalib's couplet was almost a correct premonition.

Ghalib emerges not only as the greatest poet of nineteenth century India, but as one of the topmost in Asia of all time.

He did not write much, but what he wrote, to use the phrase of one of the well-known Hindi scholars, Ayodhyaprasad Goyaliya, "were the choicest gems of literature."

Ghalib is generally considered the teacher of all Urdu poets who succeeded him.

Practically every poet of later 19th century and 20th century have been influenced by him.

And the most outstanding disciple-poet of his was Hali, who by his famous poem "Musaddase Hali" goes down into history as the "Ministrel of Islam."

The poem infused into the veins of Indian Muslims a new urge for regeneration in the last decade of the 19th century and the early years of the 20th.

For All

The peculiarity of Ghalib is that his poems caters for all.

A philosopher could find solutions for his highly profound problems, while a common man would get guidance for his day to day mundance problems often in the very same couplets.

Therefore Ghalib's poetry was enjoyed not only by the "elite of the learned," but even by the *illiterate peasant and the pedestrian in the village street. This peculiarity is unique, so rare among other poets.*

Generally, Ghalib's poems were marked with profoundity of thought, width of understanding, clarity of presentation, simplicity of diction, imbued with great and subtle sense of humour.

Ghalib wrote both in Urdu and Persian. Perhaps as a poet of Persian he stands next only to Amir Khusrow, the father of Hindi, and as a poet of Urdu he stands for above all others.

Repression

Ghalib lived in Delhi, at a time when India was in turmoil.

British power was consolidating itself in India, and the Indian people in Delhi and elsewhere had revolted.

When the Mutiny failed the newly established British power unleashed a reign of repression and terror, and Ghalib was one of its victims.

Not only was he arrested and sentenced to a few months of imprisonment, but even when he was released, the British stopped all the patronage he received from the nobility of Delhi.

They deliberately made him suffer acute economic distress.

But Ghalib, probably realising the futility and hopelessness of life, bore all suffering with brave spirit and in good humour.

An instance will bear this out.

While under arrest he was presented before a young British officer, who looking at his beard asked: "Are you a Muslim?"

"Half-Muslim" replied Ghalib.

"Half Muslim!" exclaimed the young British officer in surprise.

"What do you mean?"

"Sir, I don't eat pork, so I am a Muslim. But I drink. Therefore I am no Muslim. Total result: half-Muslim."

There are hundreds of anecdotes about Ghalib.

Anecdotes

Once somebody made a scathing attack on Ghalib in a booklet, an attack which was unjust and unessential.

Ghalib read it but decided to keep silent.

But his friends were impatient.

They wanted Ghalib to write a vehement reply.

One day, his friends came to him and insisted that in order to preserve his prestige and reputation, he must reply.

Ghalib listened to their arguments with remarkable calmness and finally asked with a serene smile "friends, suppose, if a donkey kicks you, will you kick the donkey back?"

The friends departed without being able to answer him back.

Ghalib maintained an exceptional sense of humour in his life. Though he was perpetually hit by financial tribunations, under no circumstances would he ever allow his dignity to suffer.

Dignity

When the first English College was founded in Delhi, they needed a Professor in Persian.

Ghalib's name was recommended to the Principal. Ghalib was sent for. He was in terrible financial difficulties. He *welcomed the opportunity, since the post carried a good emoiument.*

On the day of appointment, Ghalib rode a palanquin and reached the College entrance.

Having got out, he wanted at the College entrance in the belief that the Principal would come out to receive him in accordance with the Indian custom.

The Principal on the other hand, waited inside his cabin the hope that Ghalib would send his name to be admitted to come in.

Ghalib waited outside for several minutes. The Principal did not come out though he wondered why Ghalib did not send his name in.

Finally, the Principal was told why Ghalib was waiting outside. The Principal, thereupon came out not to receive Ghalib, but to tell him that under the new Government old customs would not be retained.

And Ghalib promptly answered that if the change of regime would entail the loss of personal dignity, he would rather starve than accept the post and submit to humiliation. Ghalib came back home.

Open Mind

cult to define Ghalib's philosophy? Indeed, it is very difficult to definite Ghalib's philosophy.

It appears, however, that he had no doctrinnaire philosophy. He had an open mind.

Like Tagore he believed in the unfettered freedom of mind and in the philosophy of the open road.

He believed in God but a God not to be feared, but to be loved. He believed in religion, but not in a religion which divides but in that which unites.

To him love was the basis of life; love was an urge, which had no beginning, no end. Therefore, if he had a philosophy it was of what Albert Schweitzer would advocate "the reverence for Life."

He believed in the final day of Judgment, but he would make fun of heaven and hell.

By ADAM ADIL

GHALIB'S birth anniversary was celebrated on a large scale all over North India On Feb. 15.

ACTRESS Marilyn Monroe is kissed by the March of Dimes poster twins, six-year-old Lindy and Sandy Sue Solomon at the annual March of Dimes fashion show recently in the Waldorf-Astoria.

THIS PARADOX OF LEBANON

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

TINY PRO-WESTERN LEBANON'S FRONT DOORSTEP ABOUNDS TODAY IN RECORD PROSPERITY AND OUTWARD SERENITY.

The backyard is littered with sputtering violence and old political boobytraps.

Three dynamite bombs rattled the seaside capital city of Beirut during Christmas week.

In the previous two months, terrorists scored more than one bomb throwing a week.

Three pro-Western journalists were attacked on the streets, two of them killed.

More than 100 suspected terrorists have been seized, and some 500 Syrians, Jordanians and Palestinian refugees have been expelled.

At the bustling gateway to the restive Arab world, this smallest and most pro-Western of all Arab States offers a classic capsule illustration of the dangerous cross-currents swirling in today's high drama of the Middle East cold war.

COMMUNAL

And as a complicated backdrop for the East-West tug-o-war, the Lebanon grapples with its own delicate indigenous problem — a theoretical 50-50 split in the 1,425,000 population between Christian and Muslim.

There's been no recent census, but the old religious agreement still exists that the Lebanese President must always be a Christian and the Prime Minister a Muslim.

Until now the rocky little nation on the shores of the eastern Mediterranean has lived in peace under this agreement, though there's long been whispered talk of a possible "confessional" conflict — strife between Christian and Muslim.

There's nothing "confessional" or domestic about the Lebanon's present epidemic of violence. It's all been imported, dating from the 1956 Anglo-French-Israeli attacks on Suez.

UNEASY

When bombs hit Egypt, the pro-Egyptian Government dominated by Abdullah El-Yaffi and Saeb Es-Salam — two strong Arab nationalists who were flirting with Moscow — urged pro-Western (and Christian) President Camille Chamoun to break relations with London and Paris.

Chamoun's refusal prompted the immediate resignations of Yaffi and Salam. The President retaliated by choosing as Premier pro-Western Sami Es-Solh who still heads the Cabinet.

Into the Government as articulate anti-Communist pro-Western foreign policy spokesman came Dr. Charles Malik, frequently branded by his enemies as being "more American than Arab."

Uneasy peace was no sooner restored after Suez than Chamoun and Foreign Minister Malik announced chapter two of their pro-West Foreign policy.

Last March, they unreservedly and publicly endorsed the Eisenhower Doctrine, the only Arab nation to make such a formal announcement.

BETRAYAL

That was the signal for the political opposition and its supporters among the less disciplined nationalists to fire a series of outraged broadsides, accusing the Government of having betraed the Arab cause by "selling out to the American imperialists."

Election campaigns (won by the Government) were marred by street riots in which eight were killed and nearly 40 injured, including three Opposition leaders.

The U.S. quickly demonstrated overt support of the Chamoun Government by flying jeeps and light weapons reinforcements to the undermanned and underarmed Lebanese security forces.

Egyptian newspapers railed against Chamoun, Solh and Malik when the Lebanon ousted an Assistant Egyptian Military Attache and banned Cairo publications.

Then came the Syrian crisis when the Syrians openly charged the U.S. with plotting the overthrow of the pro Leftist Damascus Government, the Lebanon's violent elements triggered new outbreaks.

Outwardly prosperous and serene, puffed up with American aid, the only pro-Western Arab State periodically exhibits its rashes of discontent in bomb throwing and other violence.

Though the Beirut Government publicly supported Syria as a sister Arab State, the Lebanon's official backing of Damascus was considered at best tepid, possibly even suspect.

Christian newspapers and some public officials have been quick to slap the whole blame for the Lebanese outbreaks on the Syrian Intelligence (External Branch) operations of pro-Leftist strongman, Lt. Col. Abdel Hamid Serraj.

But Lebanese security officials blame a combination of dissident elements, including the country's Communist-infiltrated 105,000 Palestinian refugees who plump a pro-Egyptian pro-Syrian line of undiluted Arab nationalism.

JEALOUSIES

Though three have been recent gestures from both Beirut and Damascus to bury the cleaver, Lebanese-Syrian relations at best are fraught with pitfalls and smouldering jealousies.

There also have been recent violent rows over the Lebanon's refusal to extradite Syrian political refugees, stirring charges from Damascus that Beirut is a hotbed of anti-Syrian plot and intrigue.

Syria, in turn, has clamped restrictions on border traffic, particularly on foodstuffs important to Lebanese prosperity.

And the Lebanon recently refused entry to a Syrian parliamentary group. For a time both Egyptian and Syrian nationals required special visas to enter the Lebanon — an unprecedented restriction among Arab States.

U.S. PROMISE

Malik's firm stand against his critics at the end of 1957 won him new respect among the Lebanese and a solid parliamentary backing for the Government.

His big blow against the Opposition was a firm promise from the U.S. of unlimited military and economic aid "within the bounds of the Lebanon's capacity to absorb them with benefit."

He even went so far as to announce proposed plans to introduce "missile equipment" into the Lebanese armed forces of about 8,500 men, who are now helping the regular police and gendarmerie maintain order.

The most recent bomb outrages brought martial law to parts of north Lebanon, and a new recruitment programme for the gendarmerie. The chances of a major uprising — so serious as to overthrow the Government — are remote, but the Government is taking no chances itself.

The outward face Lebanon still presents to the world — and the visiting tourist — is an untroubled panorama of three-dimensional prosperity.

Beirut today is the prosperous fifth avenue of the Middle East.

It's only late at night and mostly along deserted streets that the political bombs crackle.

The Most Fabulous Hotel

By M. V. C.

IMAGINE a hotel built at a pre-war cost of forty million dollars — in 1931 — with 47 floors containing 2,200 rooms, spread over a floor space of 40 acres!

Its payroll alone comes to a few million dollars a year, having started with 1.6 millions.

In a decade and ahalf, it enjoyed an annual gross profit of 16 million dollars — an all-time high in the history of innkeeping! No other hotel could think of cashing cheques from guests alone worth over 20 million dollars in a year.

That is what Waldorf-Astoria is, in New York, the first super-de-luxe hotel of its kind.

In a brief but busy half-hour luncheon, it had occasion once to serve 3,000 luncheon guests with 1,000 lb of lobster and crabmeat cocktails, 210 gallons of gumbo, 1,500 chickens, 1,000 lb of potatoes, 1,000 lb of peas, 600 quarts of ice cream, 200 lb. of blueberries, 36,000 cakes and 3,000 cups of coffee.

Also within this brief time were cleared away 24,000 pieces of silver, 36,000 pieces of China and 12,000 glasses.

It took 843 persons to do the job, including 500 waiters, 50 cooks, 50 dish washers. And besides, there were seven electricians, seven carpenters, four temperature men and 15 stenographers!

10,000 Meals

Normally, the Waldorf serves 8,000 to 10,000 meals a day.

One of its problems, of course is waiters.

The Waldorf's clientele is fabulous. For example, there was phone call asking for "the King". The operator had to ask "which King?" for at the time, residing in its premises were King George of Greece and King Peter of Yugoslavia.

United Nations Officials often reserve 50 suites or more to house the heads of the foreign delegations.

When the Council of Foreign Ministers met there, the Waldorf gave them not only 70 odd rooms for office — space and a special switch board but also operators who spoke English, French and Russian!

It was the first time ever perhaps that world Powers sat down to work out international peace treaties and plans in a hotel room!

The Waldorf's convenience for protocol arrangements with its special drive way and private entrance has made it the automatic choice of the U.S. State Department for accommodating foreign dignitaries.

New Trails

It has housed 350 diplomats at one time and has had nine ambassadors the same day. It has entertained practically every prominent American and almost every famous foreign visitors since its inception.

The Waldorf - Astoria was built by William Waldorf Astor and his cousin John Jacob IV.

It was, however, the Danish immigrant George Boldt who introduced the European royalty to it, as guests to start with, with lavishly arranged banquiets that soon became the talk of all.

Soon, it blazed new trails in the history of inn-keeping. It became the first fashionable hotel to allow men to smoke in the dining rooms and ladies to smoke in public.

It emerged as the unchallenged oracle in educating the Americans to the delicacies of the table.

The room and bath idea was also originated and permanent large apartments were rented.

Most of the tower suites are leased as residences for as much as 18,000 dollars and over a year.

New Building

In the late 1920's came a deluge, that was, however, got over successfully.

The shifting of fashionable New York uptown threw the Waldorf out of date. In 1928, finally it was torn down and another fabulous building was born in its place—the Empire State Building, tallest in the world.

In a few days, a group of New York financers launched on another new model. Ten million dollars came pouring in and one of the most costly city blocks was got for the site.

Finally, on the opening day—October 1, 1931 25,000 came to see and to marvel. The President of the United States too sent congratulations.

Today, the Waldorf's "Patron's History" is well nigh a legion—well over six million past guests, with notations of their likes and dislikes.

The telephone switch-board is large enough to serve a metropolitan city. Vari-coloured plugs signify special services.

Every possible convenience, with variations to suit any individual tastes and needs, is provided for.

For guests wishing to keep out of telephone calls, there are floor clerks to transmit the messages. Entertainment programmes alone cost nearly 10000 dollars a week.

Tips To Waiters

The Waldorf presents each of its waiters with a 120 page Directory of do's and dont's. Twice a week, they receive a morale-boosting lecture.

The Waldorf can't afford waiters ignorant of any information likely to be called for by their guests—including about the popular musical hits, geography, Who's who and so on. The dont's include warning about exhibition of disappointment at tips received.

The big bosses of Waldorf have just no need of advertisement or boosting. They almost refused permission to Metro Goldwyn Mayer's "Week-End at the Waldorf" which would have brought out the Hotel's fabulousness to millions unaware of its dimensions.

It was a 2,600,000 dollar superproduction job with such top-notch Hollywood stars as Walter Pidgeon, Lana Turner, Ginger Rogers, Van Johnson and with Xavier Cugat for the orchestra. The picture was, however, finally made with alterations and was a record hit in its run.

Rainy Days

What might particularly interest and comfort less fortunate hotel owners, however, is the fact that Waldorf has had bleak periods too. There were occasions when a large majority of its 2200 rooms were empty, with less than 300 guests or so and entire floors were locked off.

Lights had to be turned on at night in the empty rooms to make the place look less deserted!

In a bleak spell of four years the deficit rocketed higher than ten million dollars. But running on, nevertheless spending 7000 dollars a day, it continued to radiate eclat and super-de-luxe look.

The big and small bosses continued dressing and behaving like grand dukes.

The business, however, began booming later, doubling and redoubling its income, until in a few years it reaped a gross profit of 16 million dollars! Old and faithful patrons were sucessfully registered again.

An unusual complication at times, for the Waldorf—which no other hotel has occasion to face—is regarding protocol.

Displaying, as it does, distinguished officials' national flags at the entrances, it has to determine the comparative importance in ranks of its different officials' guests.

It has to determine, for example, whether the Prime Minister of Nepal is more important than the Ambassador from Pakistan!

"Albert and I are incompatible—he can't earn enough for me to spend!"

Orphan's Best Friend In South Korea

By DONALD H. CHOI

SEOUL.

A 22-YEAR-OLD SOLDIER FROM NEW YORK HAS UNOBSTRUSIVELY EARNED THE NICKNAME "THE ORPHAN'S BEST FRIEND."

With almost missionary zeal Army SP/3 Thomas P. Collins, a serious-faced, bespectacled GI with a soft spot for kids, has founded an unofficial orphanage, a sanctuary for the pitiful, hungry orphans living in the frozen streets of the South Korean capital.

"I don't know how many orphans I've helped," the Eighth Army soldier said quietly. "I just can't help feeling sorry for them. What I'm doing is only a part of what so many soldiers are doing for the needy Koreans."

Collins, with the 304th Signal Battalion and his buddy, SP/3 Joseph R. Bacon, took the unusual step of renting a private two-room apartment in downtown Seoul for the express purpose of offering shelter to needy Korean children.

Bacon, ill with lung trouble, was sent to Japan for a medical check-up, leaving Collins as the sole administrator of the small haven.

The tiny apartment dwelling is furnished in Japanese style, with reed mats covering the floors. Heat is supplied by a small gas stove.

Overcrowded

As he talked, Collins, who has been in Korea six months, spoon-fed one small Korean tot while three others sat around a small table eating their evening meal. Some Korean housewives in the neighbourhood, sympathetic with the soldier's efforts, helped him.

When small eyes began to drop, "papa-san" Collins bundled them into bed—a series of quilts on the floor—then read to them until they fell asleep.

The soldier explained that Korean orphanages are too full to hold all the orphans in the war-torn city. The surplus overflows onto Seoul's streets and alleyways. Collins goes looking for them.

Ancient Koreans with straggly whiskers and baggy traditional trousers stare as the tall foreigner approaches the dirty, ragged children huddled in makeshift tents and leans-tos under the bomb-wrecked Han river bridge or in the cluttered dirt pathways alongside old buildings.

His approach is gentle smiling coaxing. Frequently the children, wise beyond their years, regard him fearfully, then with less and less reserve.

WHERE EGYPT PLANS NEW WONDER OF THE WORLD

WASHINGTON.

AT ASWAN, which furnished granite for the Pyramide, Egypt hopes to create a new wonder of the world, the National Geographic Society said.

Near the city's historic quarries on the Nile, an immense dam is planned to convert desertland to farms and generate vast amounts of power.

Like the Pyramids, the dam will be one of the extraordinary engineering ventures of its time. The structure will dwarf the old Aswan Dam, itself a monster five times longer than Boulder Dam of the U.S.

The project also promises to bring new vigour to ancient Aswan.

In the days of the Pharohas Aswan was one of Egypt's busiest cities, the National Geographic Society says.

TOURIST CENTRE

It was a comercial hub, gateway to the South, and centre of a vast gold-mining industry as well as the source of red and gray granite for temples, tombs, obelisks, and pyramid facings.

In recent centuries, Aswan has passed the year more quietly Basking in hot sun 400 miles south of Cairo, it has been a popular tourist centre and winter resort. In July, the body of the late Aga Khan was entombed at his villa there.

The city of 30,000 has large, comfortable hotels, whose windows look upon the blue-green river, white sails, palm-turfted islands, and glossy black rocks of the Nile's First Cataract.

MIRACLE-MAKER

Beyond, bright sand drifts against a barrier of granite hills rising gloomily out of the desert. A small white tomb dazzles stop them.

It is that of an ancient sheik—"Ali, Son of the Wind"—whom natives regard as a miracle maker. Below are the tombs of nobles, who were rich and powerful during the early Egyptian dynasties thousands of years ago.

Aswan like many oriental cities, is an amalgam of East and West.

Visitors may watch American movies and drink Coca-Cola. In the streets, however, taxis compete with camels.

ANCIENT CITY

An outdoor market, the Suq, eddies with Egyptians, Greeks, Berbers, Sudanese, and Bedouin, noisily engaged in the commerce of fruits and vegetables.

The city takes its name from an ancient vowelless word swn, meaning mart, thus the Greek Syene and Arabic Aswan.

In the Nile opposite Aswan is Elephantine Island, the site of an ancient fortified city and many temples.

Aswan was not much more than a mainland market when Elephantine guarded the southernmost reaches of the Egyptian domain.

Always the limit of Mediterranean civilisation, the island served Greeks and Romans in the same capacity.

CALM OASIS

Much later, Britain's Lord Kitchener bought a neighbouring island and converted it into a garden. It is said that Kitchener, wherever he was or however busy, always pushed aside other mail to pore over the latest report from his gardener.

The island is still a calm oasis with many flowering trees and palms.

Aswan has seen notables come and go, among them Herodotus, the geographer Eratosthenes, Cleopatra, and the Emperor Hadrian.

Eratosthenes supposedly was visiting Aswan when he figured out a way to measure the earth's circumference.

HITCH YOUR WAGON By 'Libra'

FEBRUARY 16 to 22

NEW MOON EARLY IN THE WEEK WILL PROBABLY SPEED UP LIFE FOR MOST OF US.

You will probably find it easy to enjoy yourself as well as make money.

Anyone born between the middle of January and the middle of April will probably find it an unusually eventful time.

CAPRICORN
DEC. 23—JAN. 19

Job finding or money-making opportunities may come from the least expected source; so be especially alert this week.

Many of the added expenses of the week will be balanced by a windfall early in the week.

Do not let this tempt you into increasing your expenses far beyond your income in the hope that returns will keep going up.

AQUARIUS
JAN. 20—Feb. 18

Don't risk money in any speculative venture in the next few days.

However persuasive friends may be, keep your cash and your own counsel.

On business side, you probably make a deal that will bring in higher profits early in the next month.

PISCES
FEB. 19—MARCH 20

Likely to be a critical week in money affairs but if patient; you raise what you want.

Atmosphere at home may be somewhat stormy and especially if there are elders around it is unlikely that good temper will be maintained.

Useful contacts made with foreigners mid-week or may be you start on a trip abroad.

ARIES
MARCH 21—APRIL 20

Efforts to expand your business may bring in more material gains in the next seven days.

Socially, you will reach a position of more importance and there may be developments you had not anticipated.

News at week-end may relieve you of a tedious responsibility in your family affairs.

TAURUS
APRIL 21—MAY 20

Events this week will lead you to professional advancement and the ultimate fulfilment of a cherished ambition.

News you receive on or about Tuesday may help you to draw your travel plans.

Financially your prospects are good provided you avoid speculative hazards and check the extravagance of your partner or a loved one.

GEMINI
MAY 21—JUNE 20

A financial difficulty needs quick handling now to avoid embarrassment later.

A small compensating gain comes though, through a sound investment.

On the social side, small differences of opinion may be ironed out by exchange of correspondence.

CANCER
JUNE 21—JULY 20

Offers made in the next few days provide for security but a comparatively uninteresting existence.

Chances are that you will turn it down in favour of something more adventurous.

Difficult to decide whether inclination or desire for profit gains the day.

Socially, new friends come into your life end of the week.

LEO
JULY 21—AUG. 20

Beginning of the week gives you an unexpected solution to a working problem.

Careful speculation on an outside 'hunch' may also net you a handsome profit.

If you have waited for a merited raise or other reward for your abilities now is the time to ask and get what you want.

VIRGO
AUG. 21—SEPT. 22

Socially, an exceedingly agreeable period.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR

Buying	
Business Deals	Thursday
Personal Purchases	Friday
Selling	Monday
Entertainments	Monday, Friday
Sport	Wednesday

Speculation, too, might bring a windfall in the next few days.

Health may be a problem if you are careless.

"So that's your 21st birthday frock! It's worn well hasn't it?"

Keep diet simple and that which is easily digested.

Friday promises a handsome financial break, if you seize the opportunities that are offered to you.

LIBRA
SEPT. 23—OCT 23

If in business, an important journey may have to be undertaken with prospects of material gains to follow.

If you are considering the change of residence or improvement in your domestic environment, this is the time to take the action.

Socially a week of great possibilities; in speculative affairs, a harrowing but profitable time.

Scorpio
OCT. 24—NOV. 22

Likelihood of travel this week or to welcome visitors from abroad.

New phase begins in business or professional life; make quite sure that you are up-to-date.

Opportunities to vary your routine, introduce new methods should occur around Wednesday.

Important week for anything that involves staff or fellow-workers.

SAGITTARIUS
NOV. 23—DEC. 21

A pleasant and extremely profitable week in social as well as business affairs.

Money may come through windfalls, increase in salary and new contacts mid-week.

If eligible for marriage, happiness comes your way in the next few months.

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

Mrs. R. C. (BOMBAY)

Which line would be best for my son's future?

Will he be successful in chemical business?

His Capricorn Moon and Venus in Cancer will enable him to be successful in chemicals. He has got the personality for this new line of business.

Jupiter is now transiting his Natal Saturn, which in turn trines Venus. These influences tend to bring contacts which increases finances. Of course, anyone under these influences has to work for rewards.

Good luck with the new venture.

S. B. SHAH (BOMBAY)

When will I get a fortune?

From Venus Bhukti of Saturn's Dasa onwards you will fare better. Still you are under 'Saturn's Sadesati' so much cannot be expected. Year 1962 seems to be the most fortunate for you financially.

M.B.K. (BARODA)

Will I ever find happiness in my married life?

Saturn's transit through your Radical Seventh house has brought this trouble. However, with your Jupiter in the Seventh house you are protected from most of the malefic influences and separation. From March Jupiter Dasa will turn the table and bring happy tidings in your affairs. Act with tact and patience and there is no reason why you should not be happy.

M.B.S. (POONA)

What line of study is best suited?

Lord of the 4th house in the 5th and in conjunction with Mars is significant. Higher mathematics or commerce seems to be better than arts.

Budh anter from July will bring much advancement and brighter prospects in general.

B. G. K. (BOMBAY)

When will my financial conditions improve?

Data incomplete — degrees of planets and remaining Dasa at birth not furnished. Some improvement is likely from August if your ruling Dasa is favourable.

"Question Coupon"

READERS will be furnished with scientific astrological solution to their most pressing problem through these columns. You are requested to enclose a COPY of your horoscope with degrees and Dasas clearly given on a plain paper. Fill in the coupon below and send it to "LIBRA" c/o Sunday Chronicle. Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

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While writing do not send any stamps or self-addressed stamped envelopes as no personal replies can be sent.

BLONDIE
by
CHIC YOUNG
I'LL HAVE TO TELL MARILYNN I'M GOING OUT FOR A WHILE
DON'T WORRY. I'LL TAKE CARE OF EVERYTHING, MRS. DITHERS
BE VERY CAREFUL AND DON'T LET ANY STRANGERS IN THE HOUSE WHILE I'M AWAY
HOW'S YOUR NEW MAID, MRS. DITHERS?
SHE SEEMS TO BE A JEWEL-- I JUST HOPE MY HUSBAND CAN GET ALONG WITH HER
MR. DITHERS FELL DOWN THE ELEVATOR SHAFT
HE CLAIMS HE DISLOCATED EVERY BONE IN HIS BODY
LET'S GET HIM TO HIS HOME, BOYS--THAT'S THE PLACE FOR A MAN TO MEND
HOME--THAT'S WHERE THE HEART IS
HOME--THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WORD IN THE LANGUAGE-- THAT'S WHERE HE'LL GET THE LOVING CARE HE NEEDS
WE'LL PUT HIM IN HIS BED
WHO ARE YOU?
I'M MR. DITHERS-- THE MAN OF THE HOUSE!
I DON'T BELIEVE YOU--- MRS. DITHERS TOLD ME HER HUSBAND WAS AT HIS OFFICE
YOU LOOK LIKE A COMMON TRAMP TO ME
WHO'S THE WISE GUY WHO SUGGESTED TAKING ME TO MY HOME?
DAGWOOD
CRUNCH
THAT'S JUST THE THERAPY I NEEDED-- IT SNAPPED ALL MY BONES BACK IN PLACE
SOMEBODY TAKE ME HOME, PLEASE
CHIC YOUNG 11-24
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U. S. RAILWAYS IN DILEMMA

The president of the Association of American Railroads recently told Congress that bankruptcy "is very, very close" for some lines. But beyond the question of economics, the changing role of railroads evokes nostalgic memories in many Americans. The author, a veteran of small-town railroading, here recalls those days when the Iron Horse symbolised romance and the call of far-away places to youth throughout the nation.

By Claude A. Doyle

When diesel engines began to replace steam locomotives on the railroads, many old-timers lamented the change.

So, too, the gradual passing of the small-town station agent may evoke feelings of regret in the minds of older people who remember with pleasure "going down to the depot to see the train come in."

I am an old-time station agent and telegraph operator in a small town in Indiana on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

I started my rail-road career on the Pennsylvania in 1915 and came to the C and O 30 years ago.

Now approaching retirement age, I have seen many changes in more than 40 years of railroading which have greatly affected my particular job.

Unlike the old days, there are now hundreds of small towns and rural communities on rail lines throughout the country with no local railroad station or agent to serve them. The great need for rail facilities in these places no longer exists as it once did because of changed conditions.

Though they still lead in actual freight tonnage hauled, the railroads today are only one carrier among several others. Before the First World War, however, the Iron Horse had a virtual monopoly on transportation except for coastal shipping and river boats.

Automobiles in 1915 were still few in number and undependable in performance. Country roads between towns were choked with dust in summer and many in winter were ankle-deep in mud. Good highways' were unknown.

No Monopoly

Small towns were then important centres of trade as a trip to the city and back often took up a whole day's time. Most of them were on a rail line, and the small station or railroad depot at or near the centre of town was a busy place.

With the railroads being of such vital service to small communities the station agent in 1915 was considered a man of affairs—somewhat like the village storekeeper or hardware dealer.

Stations and block offices, some of them open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, were only five or six miles apart on many single-track rail lines and agents and telegraph operators to man them were much in demand.

Odd Jobs

Paid as little as dol. 40 a month unless we received express commissions, we old-time agents in small towns sold passenger tickets, handled baggage, express, and freight.

We copied and delivered telegrams, wrestled heavy trunks, boxes and barrels around, washed the station windows and scrubbed the floor. On some jobs we even had to keep the signal lamps trimmed and filled with oil.

To the townspeople we were "Mr. Railroad." We were besieged by calls from patrons who wanted to know the price of a round-trip to Oshkosh or the rate on cans of cream to Kokomo.

We took countless orders—from the train dispatcher, the supervisor of agents, the trainmaster, superintendent, chief dispatcher, and other officials.

We were required to answer promptly all calls on several telegraph wires, one or more railroad phones and a "Lum and Abner" party line.

Most of the time the freight room in the rear of a small station was piled high with freight, baggage, and express.

About an hour before the noon passenger train was due the station waiting room would begin to fill with people, some leaving for the city, others there to meet friends or relatives, while many were there just to see old No. 4 roll in.

Above the talk and laughter of those by the pot-bellied stove in the waiting room, a faint whistle would be heard followed soon after by a distant rumble.

In another minute or two there'd be another long blast of the whistle and the noon passenger train with billows of black smoke, cinders, and red-hot sparks pouring from its engine stack could come chugging in.

Then all would be hurry and bustle at the old Piney Brook station.

Colourful

The train's baggageman would motion for the creaky platform truck with its iron-tired wheels to be brought alongside his car, where he had piled a mountain of suitcases and trunks.

The agent, directing things with authority, would be here, there, and everywhere.

With this chore done the brakeman and conductor helped the agent with the loading. The station platform had to be cleared of suitcases, boxes, crates, milk cans, mailbags, **and perhaps a prize calf, belonging to a proud farmer boy, on its way to a fair.**

When old No. 4 was ready to depart, the conductor gave the engineer a high-ball sign, and cried, "All aboard!" The train slowly started to move, picked up momentum, and soon the little red markers disappeared around the bend.

The people remaining at the station left regretfully, chatting, their excitement over until the next train was due.

Today this has all changed. Throughout most of the country we small-town railroad agents are fast disappearing from the scene. Down through the years hundreds of small railroad stations have long ago been abandoned, torn down, or removed.

Trucks

Trucks Planes, good highways and automobiles have taken their toll of passenger business on the railroads until many lines today have no passenger trains at all.

And trucks have taken a large part of less-than-carload shipments away from the rails, making small towns less dependent on the Iron Horse than ever.

W. G. Whitsett, Assistant to the President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, offers some statistics indicating the end of the station agent's supremacy:

"Our records indicate that in 1907, the L and N had 862 freight stations compared to 397 at the beginning of 1957.

Many of these small stations have been closed because the traffic formerly handled by them is now being handled by trucks."

That tells part of the story—but only a part. We old-time agents could fill in the rest, but these days the pot-bellied stoves are gone, and there's no time and no audience for our stories.

Exploitation Of Hirohito

Chronicle Correspondent

TOKYO:

"George Washington slept here" may be a neat money-making gimmick for American hotel keepers, but Japanese hostelers have even more of a sure-fire bet with "Hirohito slept here".

The management of the Maruei Hotel in Nagoya let it be known—discreetly—that the Emperor of Japan had spent a night in one of the hotel's suites last year.

Now reservations for the newly-named "Emperor's suite" are flooding in, some from as far as Hawaii.

While the Maruei isn't yet charging what the traffic will bear, it's put a $19.50-per-night tab on the suite.

The Maruei's chef was quick to take the cue, and has prepared a 5.50 dollar "Emperor's dinner," a twin to the meal Hirohito ate when he passed through Nagoya.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS — *IN AND AROUND BOMBAY*

WOMEN ARTISTS' OWN EXHIBITION

Sunday Gem

Hope is like the sun, which as we journey towards it, casts the shadow of our burden behind us.

Mr. Y. Pontoh, (second from right) in whose honour a farewell dinner was given by the Indonesian Consul General and Mrs. Tarmoedji.

THE flags of India and Viet Nam had been fluttering all along the drive way from Santa Cruz to Malabar Hill, and Bombay accorded the same enthusiastic welcome to the Viet Namese President, Dr. Ho Chi Minh as it has done to other distinguished visitors in the past.

Since attaining her independent status a decade ago, India has been visited by scores of eminent personalities and a glaxy of Royalty, all of whom have paid glowing tributes to our industrial, economic and political advancement under the inspiring leadership of our Prime Minister Nehru.

If goodwill and peaceful coexistence between India and the frontiers of the world are to remain a tangible factor, it is to a large measure undoubtedly due to these friendly exchange of visits, each one of which further strengthens the bonds of cordiality.

Farewell Party

WARMTH and friendliness there was in plenty at the dinner party given by the Consul General for Indonesia and Mrs. Tarmoedji in farewell to the out-going Consul General and Mrs. Y. Pontoh who are proceeding on a higher appointment to Kabul in Afghanistan.

"Lincoln Lodge" and the Annexe which houses the consulate, has the appearance of a miniature Indonesian colony where friendly and cheerful faces, including many cute youngsters, greet the callers.

Mr. Pontoh and his charming wife Ramla have been in Bombay for a comparatively short-time, but they were indeed a popular couple, and we were glad to have this opportunity of bidding them farewell at this very enjoyable and informal party.

Among the guests that evening were the Consul General for Japan and Mrs. Ozawa, Wing Commander Suri with wife Raj, Mr. and Mrs. Ismail Kanga, Mr. and Mrs. Rafiq, Deputy Police Commissioner Mr. Patil Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Latifi, Mr. Basam, Mrs. Arya Dr. and Mrs. Braganza and Mr. and Mrs. Aftab Ahmed Khan.

Mr. Tarmoedji was a very attentive host, while the elegant hostess earned all-round praise for the choice menu which included many Indonesian specialities.

Mellow lights and music provided the right atmosphere after dinner for those who wished to indulge in the favourite pastime of dancing for which Mr. Sachrip, the Indonesian Chancellor had a most pleasing collection of rhythmic records.

The Pontoh family was given an affectionate farewell, and they in turn, have extended an open invitation to their many friends to visit them in faraway Kabul, where it is certain the warmth of their hospitality will counteract the freezing temperatures!

Women Artists

IT was "Gedok," an association of European women artists whose collection of works was seen some time ago, that gave an impetus to the women artists of India to come together in a joint exhibition.

Known as the All-India Women Artists' Association, it holds an annual exhibition, wherein are displayed the works of all women who have an inclination for the "brush and the palette."

The paintings on display are the works of feminine artists of varying degrees of artistic proficiency, ranging from sheer amateurishness to professional level.

Many prizes and medals were also awarded to the exhibits adjudged the best by a competent panel.

The opening of this Exhibition was done by the Deputy Education Minister, Mrs. Nirmala Raje Bhosle who is also the president of the All India Women Artists.

The organisation is not only limited to fine arts, but also aims at the development of other branches like music, ballet and stage drama.

The organisation is open to women of talent, no matter what their caste or creed, and gives every encouragement to develop the artistic ability of those whose financial circumstances would otherwise come in the way of their advancement.

Social Side

THE Hollywood screen has always depicted the Sheriff as a rough and tough guy with long breeches and a pistol ever ready at the waist belt. Sheriff J. C. Jain may agree with this film characterisation but he has no desire to follow this familiar pattern.

Engagements on the social side are a major part of the Sheriff's office, and one more reception in his honour was given by the Italian Consul, Dr. Vittorio Lavison at "Prospect Park," his residence at Ridge Road.

The Governor, Mr. Sri Prakasa was present in the select gathering, where in the absence of the Countess who is away in Rome, her sweet young daughter Paola Lavison performed the duties of hostess.

Many Italian nationals had been invited, some from the Consulate and others from business firms, most of whom agreed that being in Bombay reminded them of their own sunny Naples.

Snack trays of delicious varieties were passed round the hall, and who could resist reaching out for them every time the bearer approached a group engaged in conversation?

To mention a few names in the 'salon'—Mr. and Mrs. Dhiru Morarji, Miss Marinella Tarantelli, pretty in a chic black frock, Major and Mrs. Jagtar Singh, Mr. Leandrau, Mrs. Rossi, Mr. and Mrs. Deshpande, Mrs. G. Shavaksha, Mr. Scala, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Patel and well known photographer Graham Dorsett who will soon pack up his camera and start life afresh in Australia.

Floodlit Hockey

THIS is an age of experimentation and innovation. Man is continually striving to better his lot as well as devising new means of harnessing nature's inexhaustible resources and limitless tnergy for the amelioration of the human race.

While experiments in the laboratory do sometimes take an unexpected turn, especially in the case of nuclear energy, which hold out both a threat to our very existence as well as a promise of better times to come, it is gratifying to note that the authorities in our country are not slow to take advantage of the benefits they are capable of conferring.

Until 3rd February 1958 competitive hockey in our city used to be a constant struggle against failing daylight and a race against time.

Thanks to the initiative taken by the Bombay Presidency Hockey Association and the foresight and drive of its popular president, Mr. Naval H. Tata, hockey has been released from the bondage of the setting sun and placed under the glare and blaze of floodlight.

The switch-over from hockey in the sun to floodlit hockey could have received no better patronage than that of our Prime Minister, who blessed its inauguration with his best wishes and his personal appearance.

Prior to the inauguration, armchair critics and incorrigible pessimists had sounded the usual note of warning by pointing out and seeking to magnify its shortcomings.

Fortunately the authorities paid no heed to their dismal protests and proceeded with their preparations which culminated in the creation at Lloyd's Reclamation Grounds of the first floodlit hockey stadium in India.

That their decision was sound was demonstrated in no uncertain measure on the opening night by the popular verdict being unequivocally expressed in favour of the new venture.

The roars of approval and delight which followed every movement of the ball and every well-executed stroke in the game must have silenced those critics of the scheme who have a natural tendency to decry every innovation and experiment more on the basis of its novelty than its merits.

Naturally at a particular angle a section of the spectators might find the powerful lights somewhat distracting, but then so did those in the cheaper stands find the setting sun's rays most of the time.

In any case it is a matter only of getting accustomed to a new arrangement.

As against such trifling discomforts could be listed a catalogue of benefits which the new scheme will bring in its wake.

Not the least of its merits is the fact that the participants will now find it much more convenient than before when they had to rush from their places of work at great personal sacrifice of time and of occupation.

It is to be hoped that the Lloyd's Reclamation Ground will henceforth not be confined merely to hockey and that it will soon become the venue of several other sporting and kindred activities.

The sporting public of Bombay cannot thank the Organisers enough for this blessing in converting an ordinary playing field into a floodlit stadium comparable with the best of stadia anywhere in the world.

FROM FOUR CORNERS
By Veritas

U.S. Poses Problem For France

AS AT THE TIME OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH INVASION OF EGYPT SO NOW, THE U.S. HAS TAKEN AN INFLEXIBLE STAND AGAINST AGGRESSION WHICH TOOK THE FORM OF RUTHLESS AND SENSELESS BOMBING OF THE TUNISIAN BORDER VILLAGE OF SAKIET-SIDI-YOUSSEF BY THE FRENCH.

The U.S., the most powerful nation of the Western "bloc", has the added advantage of being entirely free from colonial inhibitions. Yet in giving moral support to subject nations, she has to consider the feelings and interests of colonial powers which are prominent signatories to military pacts which constitute the defence organisations of the Western nations.

One can quite believe that the U.S. is sincerely opposed to the colonial policies of some of the Western powers, because she realises that the attitudes and postures of a bygone age must be given up and all nations must breathe the air of freedom.

Apart from the moral consideration, there is a growing undersanding in the U.S. that the continuing colonial struggle is a drag on the resources of the big powers and eventually weakens their defence set-up, thus constituting a dangerous distraction to the main aim of "containing" Communism throughout the world.

★

The most impelling thought is that in no case can the West afford to lose its moral case among the nations of Asia and Africa, at least among those in the two continents which are like India non-aligned and others which have lingering pro-Western sympathies.

The U.S. has also made it abundantly clear that she will in no case tolerate aggression in any part of the world.

The condemnation of French bombing also follows that forthright stand (though India would like her in conformity with that stand to be more logical and less equivocal on the Kashmir issue!)

Cynics in their uncharitable mood might be inclined to accuse the U.S. of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds in the matter of colonialism.

She creates that impression, though possibly it is nearer the truth to say that she is on the horns of a dilemma — to square her anti-colonial attitude with the condonation of the behaviour of some of the powers that form her armed camp.

In moments like the present, the U.S. can feel proud that she redeems in some measure her usual policies that proceed from divided loyalties.

In the case of Tunisia, it remains to be seen whether the grievous damage caused to French prestige by the bombing of the village can at least partly be made good by the attitude of the U.S. (which has been joined by Britain in this instance.)

★

Divided allegiances are capable of producing the most puzzling conundrums that human ingenuity can hope to unravel.

In the present case, U.S. newspapers remind Mr. Dulles that it is the supply of U.S. arms and credits which is enabling France to wage implacable battles with the Algerian nationalists.

To counter that, Tunisia, it is alleged, is helping the Algerian nationalists with arms on the sly. And where does Tunisia get her arms from to be able to help the Algerian patriots? She gets them from the U.S. and Britain, which jointly decided last year to supply them so as to strengthen the hands of President Bourgiba who has pro-Western sympathies.

The whole situation is so bewilderingly complex that the events that follow must create for the Western camp a development equally confusing.

Condemning roundly the French bombing of the village, the U.S. and Britain will feel morally justified to speed up deliveries of arms to Tunisia so that she may not slide back from the Western camp—and so that she may help the Algerian patriots more than ever to step up their unrelenting war on the French.

Federal Idea

The French are not at all repenting for their thoughtless conduct and make no apologia that local commanders ordered the bombing without the consent of the French Government.

Time may not be far off, however, when they will gnash their teeth at the complications created by U.S. policies.

France is said to be toying with the idea of a federal relationship between herself and her African colonies.

The constitutional concept of a federation is a single central government having over-all authority, especially in matters of foreign policy, defence and communications, over constituent provincial or local units within a single state.

Will Tunisia, which has gained independence, and Algeria, which is passionately aspiring for it, agree to this dispensation? Whatever the local autonomy enjoyed, a federation yokes them for all times to the French chariot, which in turn is harnessed to the armed Western camp.

French West and Equatorial Africa and Madagascar are today more under French tutelage than Algeria, but they have the example of Ghana which has achieved full independence in the British Commonwealth.

Liberia also provides them with inspiration for reaching to nationhood in the erstwhile "Dark Continent' which has seen the first glimmerings of the light of freedom.

So long as the French Government has its overseas "representatives" and the powers to manage overseas affairs vest in the French Parliament, freedom for the African territories has little meaning.

How can French Africa bear the sight of subjugation when neighbouring countries, alleged to be hitherto equally benighted, enjoy the fruits of freedom?

It cannot be pretended that notions of colonialism differ with the colonial power with which one has to deal.

The anti-colonial forces in the world are more powerful than ever because they are more united than ever in their urge for freedom.

It is time France realised that the grace with which she withdrew from Indo-China and India, however belatedly, should impel her once again to pursue that policy to its logically inevitable conclusion.

Afghan King

India has given a hearty welcome to King Mohammad Zahir Shah of Afghanistan who is on a 15-day State visit to this country at the invitation of the President.

Afghanistan, a rugged and mountainous country, remains "terra incognito" to most of the world even in these days when time and space have shrunk by the impact of science.

She is still a country served by poor communications, both internally and with the rest of the world (the air services to Kabul being the only tenuous link.)

Afghanistan was the next-door neighbour of undivided India. Then, the Afghan race was divided in two by the Durand Line, which separated the North-west Frontier from Afghanistan.

Today, Pakistan has inherited that problem, and the cry of "Pakhtoonistan", a state to harbour all Afghans under one flag, is often heard.

Russia is also Afghanistan's neighbour to the north, and Communist influence exists in the country, though its extent is not known.

There are indications that the influence has grown in recent years, without creating nonetheless any undue tensions within the country.

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, referred to "the very friendly relations" which existed between India and Afghanistan, and the King's State visit will help to foster them.

India rejects racialism both in national and international politics, and here is another Muslim country with which, as with Indonesia, she maintains ties of abiding amity and understanding.

Pakistanis Learn Yankee Way

Chronicle Correspondent

LOS ANGELES.

PAKISTAN'S "bright young men," already earmarked for top-level Government posts at home, will soon enter the University of Southern California for their "final polishing"—as part of their country's programme to democratise its civil service.

The Pakistanis, all of whom are civil servants and holders of advanced degrees, will each spend six months here.

They will not be seeking additional degrees, but rather to learn American administrative "know-how" through seminars, "on the job" training, and field trips.

Dean Henry Reining Jr., of USC's School of Public Administration, emphasised that there will be no attempt to force "the American way" upon the Pakistani mind.

"All we are trying to do," he said, "is show Pakistan our method of running our own administration. It will be up to the administrators of Pakistan to find out how many of our methods can be adopted effectively by them."

In the 'on the job" phase of this, the trainees will be assigned to local government and business offices for firsthand observation of American administrators at work.

The field-trip phase will take them into all levels of government, climaxed by a "graduation" trip visiting the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Public Administration offices in Chicago, and Federal Agencies in Washington, D.C., before returning to their homes and jobs in Asia.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi at the Handicrafts Exhibition she opened at Worli.

Documentary Films Festival

FOR the first time in the history of the Indian cinema, a Festival of Documentary Films is going to be held this month. Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Bombay, will inaugurate the Festival, organised by the Indian Documentary Producers' Association, at the Liberty, on February 25.

The Festival will be spread over six morning shows with four reserved for Documentaries, one for Instructional Films and one for Advertising Films.

On two days the public will have an opportunity of seeing the Documentary Films for a nominal single rate of admission. For the other shows only invitees will be allowed.

The Festival will move to New Delhi in March and later it will be repeated in Calcutta and Madras.

It may be recalled that when the IDPA was inaugurated 14 months ago, plans for the holding of a Festival were announced as a move towards promotion of documentary-consciousness.

Subsequently, towards the end of the last year, the IDPA gave details of the forthcoming Festival at a press conference. True to their word and their declared objective, the members of the IDPA will be launching their project this month, much to the amazement of older organisations.

Persons behind the IDPA are: Paul Zils (president); K. Subramaniam (vice-president); Goverdhandas Aggarwal and V. M. Vijayakar (joint secretaries); W. H. Hose, P. V. Pathy, Smt. Durga Khote, and Hari S. Dasgupta, Hiten Choudhary and Homi Sethna.

Mr. Jag Mohan, Editor, "Indian Documentary," is the organiser of the Festival.

Messages of goodwill have come from far and near. Pioneers of the documentary movement like Dr. John Grierson, Mr. Paul Rotha and Sir Arthur Elton, as well as filmologists like Dr. Roger Manvell and Mr. Sinclair Read have sent inspiring messages. Union Ministers Dr. B. V. Keskar and Mr. S. K. Patil, Bombay's Chief Minister Mr. Y. B. Chavan, and the Chairman of the Censor Board, Mr. M. D. Bhat are among those who have made valuable observations in the course of their message. A Souvenir is being brought out to commemorate the Festival.

The Great Illusion Of Von Stroheim

Chronicle Correspondent

Our Paris Diary

PARIS,

THE one thing that old-time movie king Eric Von Stroheim feared was poverty.

But when he died last year he was happily confident that he was still a wealthy man.

His great country house was a model of luxury, staffed by a butler, cook and three housemaids. Two gardeners tended the big grounds. A chauffeur and Cadillac stood outside.

Now the truth is out. Not only did Von Stroheim die penniless, but he was deeply in debt.

Only one person knew the truth — lovely actress Denise Vernac, his devoted nurse and companion for 18 years. It was she who fought off creditors as the paralysed Von Stroheim dragged out the last helpless 18 months of his life .

The Cadillac had already been sold to pay the servants' wages —but it was Denise who persuaded the buyer to let it stay at the house until Von Stroheim died.

The servants, too, played their role and stayed on without pay so that the master should suspect nothing.

When the end came, Denise stayed on alone in the house, living in a single room. One by one, the Von Stroheim treasures were sold and finally the house itself had to go.

Denise, penniless at 40, turned once more to the film industry. They didn't let her down. She was never much more than a "bit" player, but now she has all the work she can handle.

Von Stroheim had bought the house with the profits of his greatest success, a French Classic made in 1936. Its title was —"The Great Illusion."

VISITOR

A worried French official was waiting the other day at Nice airport to welcome a V.I.B.

The visitor held a special British passport, a medical certificate, a visa from the French Embassy in London, a special air ticket and a thick wad of certificates and clearance papers from half a dozen French Government departments.

He arrived safely and was carried carefully from the plane and handed over to the waiting official, M. Paul Perreur.

For the V.I.B. is a very important Budgerigar named Toby, for several years the inseparable companion of Sir Winston Churchill, now on holiday on the Riviera.

Comment from M. Perreur who has handled the job before: "It's as hard to get Monsieur Toby from London to Nice as it is to get Monsieur Ike from Washington to the summit talks."

NAME CHANGE

THE name of the new baby of Premier Felix Gaillard was chosen long before the birth.

It was going to be Elizabeth. But at the last minute it was changed to Isabelle when someone pointed out that they already have a son named Philip.

The entente with Britain is still there, but it's not as cordiale as all that.

WHAT, NO MEDALS?

JOSEPH WALSH, the lad from Britain who took a job in France for six months and stayed 71 years, has set a problem for the French authorities. They have run out of medals to give him.

Walsh was an 18-year-old engineer when he left his Manchester home to work in a textile machinery factory in Bolbec, near Le Havre.

At 89, he still works there, as technical adviser to the grandson of his first employer.

As a foreigner—he has kept his British nationality — he never qualified for the long-service medals which the French Government hands out to its star workers.

But under a recent agreement, Britons who have worked for a long time in France may now receive the medals.

So old Joseph will get the bronze medal for 30 years with the same firm, the silver (for 40 years), the small gold medal (50 years) and the large gold medal (for 60 years).

For working 70 years he gets —nothing. "The simple fact," said a French official, "is that we haven't got a medal for 70 years. Monsieur Walsh presents a bit of a problem."

INCIDENTAL

THE Paris City Council has awarded its medal of honour to M. Amblard, boss of the Mayol Vaudeville Theatres, and long-time pioneer of the strip-tease business.

SERVICE

AMERICAN film magnate Jack Warner thinks his son-in-law, Claud Terrail, is tops. Claud owns the fabulous tour d'Argent restaurant here which features among other attractions a gastronomic museum.

When Jack dined there the other day his meal was served on magnificent dishes all bearing the initial "W" in gold.

"A charming thought, my dear boy," said Jack, clapping Claud on the back. "I'm touched, deeply touched."

Claud, being a tactful sort, hasn't told pa-in-law yet that the dishes are 18th century from Vienna and that the "W" stands for Wien.

IN BUSINESS

SOLD: to popular crooner Dario Mareno, 3,000 suits and 2,000 ties.

No, he's not restocking his wardrobe. He has just opened his own men's wear store in the Palais Royal.

Safest Device For Winter Driving

MADISON, WISC.

RESEARCH at the University of Wisconsin here literally has hit the skids—the winter-driving variety!

Results were announced by Prof. Archie Easton, director of Motor Vehicle Research in the College of Engineering, of extensive tests into which devices afford maximum safety for driving on icy roads.

The unequivocal verdict is that the old northland standby reinforced chains—with emphasis on the reinforced—are the best bets in the upper third of the United States where extremely hazardous traction and braking are encountered.

★

Tyres with embedded metal inserts in the treads, especially tires with curved "serpentine" treads, or cars with "Sanders" attached in front of the wheels, give next best assurance of safe winter driving, Easton says.

But he points out that "Sanders" are of no help in braking on hard-packed snow, and adds that if you put tyres with wheels, your braking power on metal in the treads on all four either ice or snow is practically doubled.

Easton and his co-workers, along with members of the National Safety Council's Committee on Winter Driving Hazards and manufacturers' representatives have conducted extensive tests on the water-covered ice of Pine Lake near Clintonville, WIS., and on hard-packed snow of U.S. Highway 45 north of Watersmeet, Mich.

The most important single safety factor, the research shows, continues to be the driver himself; whether he keeps his windshield and windows clear for good vision, gets the keeps a look-out or special hazards such as roadways under overpasses which may remain extra slippery even when the ground-supported highway is not, and exercised "utmost caution and good commonsense."

SENATORS TO PROBE LABOUR-MAFIA LINK

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

A FULL-DRESS investigation of the mysterious Mafia, to be launched in mid-March by the U.S. Senate Labour Rackets Committee, will seek to establish ties between gangsters and labour leaders in New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Florida, Nevada and California.

The McClellan Committee has acquired the names of 65 members who attended a secret Mafia meeting recently at the home of Joseph Barbara in Binghamton, New York State.

These have been checked against the committee's master file and a number of them reportedly linked to labour racketeering in eight States.

Staff members have been quietly interviewing several convicted criminals who are now behind bars. Chief counsel Robert Kennedy has also subpoenaed a number of hotel registration records from Las Vegas gambling emporiums.

The Committee probe is expected to link big-time gambling operations with certain labour leaders.

A top source said the finger points to some individuals who live in Las Vegas and others who check in there occasionally at the big hotels.

He said the evidence indicates direct ties between "certain labour unions" and organised crime in such big cities as New York, Chicago and Detroit.

A committee member said the group will call a large number of witnesses who have been publicly charged with inciting violence during the nation's longest strike in the Kohler Co. in Wisconsin. The strike is four years old.

EYE-WITNESS REPORTS A REVOLUTION

THE fiercest of storms, at the beginning, is a whisper. So it can be with a revolution, as is dramatically revealed in this first person account of the brief but bloody Venezuelan revolution that sent Dictator-President Marcos Perez Jimenez fleeing into exile. The author, a trained newsman, arrived in Caracas, the Venezuelan capital, on Jan. 20 on a visit to friends. He remained until midday Jan. 25, when Jimenez had fled and the revolutionaries had won. In this record he reveals vividly how, in a matter of hours, the quiet capital was transformed into a deadly battlefield.

By MOSHE TOPEL

MONDAY — 9-15 p.m. I arrive at Laguaira airport in Caracas on a routine flight from Lima. Soldiers with machineguns and automatic rifles guard the field, but otherwise the situation seems normal.

10 P. M.: I reach the friends I am to visit. It is the home of Miguel Capriles, owner of two of the city's newspapers. I learn quickly that the family is worried about Miguel. He has been imprisoned by Perez Jimenez's secret police since Jan. 1. I am told that a general strike is scheduled for the next day. The family hopes it will spark the overthrow of the Government that has ruled Venezuela for more than nine years.

TUESDAY — 8 a.m. Renato Capriles and I drive downtown. It is very quiet.

But as the Hebrew saying has it. "The smell of gunpowder is in the streets."

Knots of people, 15 here, 15 there, are gathered in front of every office building. Many carry Venezuelan flags.

They are studying pamphlets distributed by "The Committee of the Patriotic Junta" which announce the general strike will begin with the ringing of church bells and blowing of car horns.

There are few police around. The crowds on the sidewalks grow by the minute. Now and then a motorbike roars up and a young man, obviously a student, speaks to persons in each gathering. Renato says these are messengers sent by the so-called patriotic Junta to organise the strike.

Jan. 21 — 10 a.m.: There is a sudden roar and army and security police trucks sweep into the Plaza Silencio, the main square. Security and military policement start pushing people, ordering them to disperse. They move off slowly and defiantly.

FIRST BLOOD

A young man, no more than 19 years old, answers the MPs back. They start for him, he runs into a cafe. They pursue, corner him and start beating him with the flat side of the machetes they carry. He is beaten unconscious, put in a police truck and taken off.

Now I am growing afraid.

Renato and I walk down toward the Security Police building where Miguel is being held with 1,200 other persons. We cannot get near. Tanks ring the building. There are machinegunners on the roof.

Jan. 21 — 11 a.m.: Renato and I pass groups talking excitedly about rumours that two industrialists have been arrested, that the Security of the State Governor has committed suicide.

More messengers pass, entering shops to tell merchants to close at noon.

Renato and I try to visit a church. The doors are locked and two MPs refuse us entrance. If it is like this throughout the city, Renato says, the bells will not ring. Worse, if there is violence, no one will be able to use the churches for sanctuary.

Jan. 21—Noon: An indescribable din. Not a church bell rings but car horns blare from every street in every part of the city. Storekeepers put up their shutters; banks, even those owned by the Americans and other foreigners, close their doors. Small isolated demonstrations occur in the streets; there is much shouting and waving of banners.

Every car that passes blows its horn continually.

If a driver stops for a second, he is pelted with stones thrown by students and strikers.

The sound of the horn is the badge of the striker. The police and MPs take no action, even when they hear cries of "Down with Perez Jimenez!"

JAN. 21 — 1 P.M.: Sound of gunfire in nearby street. We run there, see MP's pushing an angry crowd back. One man, wounded in the neck by a stray bullet, lies in the street.

SHOOTING

An empty bus passes. Students stop it, drag the driver out, set it afire. Then they set fire to a gas station whose owner has refused to close.

More police and soldiers arrive in the Plaza Bolivar area. The sound of shots from nearby houses becomes more frequent.

Near the tunnel to La Guaira we see two buses deliberately overturned and wrecked by strikers to block the road from the cartel, the military base.

We reach Savanna Grande near police headquarters. Strikers on roofs are shooting at soldiers in trucks and armoured cars. High up on one building is a crudely-made sign: "One of the victims of the revolution lived in this house. Down with Perez Jimenez."

On a side street, we see students and strikers ransacking a store owned by a Portuguese who refused to close. Fruit and groceries are strewn about the pavement, the windows are smashed.

Shouts, and a squad of MPs round the corner.

There is a brief exchange of fire and the strikers flee, leaving one of their number lying in his blood.

Jan. 21—2 p.m.: We run past burning buses and wrecked stores toward the Plaza Silencio where Government buildings are. All entries to the square are blocked by striker barricades built of paving blocks, furniture, and debris. Strikers tell us a large number of troops wait in the square ready to meet any attack with machineguns and tanks.

Jan. 21—4 p.m.: Renato and I reach the car, drive slowly toward Capriles home, horn blaring. The sound of gunfire is particularly intense in Spanish and Italian sections of the city behind Miraflores Palace.

Jan. 21—4-30 p.m.: We reach home. A Government radio announcer says a strict curfew will be imposed from 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. Anyone disobeying will be shot.

The announcer says a curfew is necessary "to prevent people from being killed." He says nothing of the fighting which has raged in the city all afternoon.

DEAD CITY

Jan. 21—6 p.m.: Caracas is a dead city, no civilians in the streets. People whisper to each other from adjoining balconies. The Government radio says all is calm and there is no disorder. We get foreign stations on short-wave; news broadcasts say only there is a strike in Venezuela.

No one sleeps much. The Capriles family and neighbours say the strike has failed because the armed forces did not join.

Jan. 22—5 a.m.: Food stores open. Long lines form. There is no fresh bread.

Jan. 22—8a.m.: Renato and I drive downtown. A few shops are open, and most of the banks. Soldiers are clearing burned-out cars from the streets. Buses pass by. They are empty, except for a driver and two security policemen. We thought the strike was over.

But crowds gathered quietly in front of office buildings, despite police patrols in the streets Few people seemed to be arriving for work. Again students go from shop to shop telling merchants not to open for business. Even the banks obey.

Jan. 22—10 a.m.: Rumours of fighting in the Scola Militar at the Cartel spread along the streets. But there are no newspapers and no real news.

Youngsters on a sidewalk start baiting M.Ps.

A FEW MORE TAUNTS, SOME STONES FLY AND THE SOLDIERS TURN AND FIRE INDISCRIMINATELY INTO THE CROWD.

Quickly, the noise of fighting spread from street to street. For two hours there is bedlam and bloodshed. Dozens of civilians, some unarmed, fall with bullet wounds. It is the same as yesterday, but much worse. This time the soldiers and security police are organised and alert.

Jan. 22—1 p.m.: The soldiers have won. Streets are virtually deserted, hospitals jammed with wounded. The people seem cowed.

The State Radio admits for the first time there has been fighting. A communique says 68 buses have been burned, one policeman killed, eight injured. Of the civilians, the announcement says, 24 have been killed, 61 injured, mostly "thieves and Communists."

Renato and I drive to the Central Medical Building. A friend tells him at least 109 civilians were killed between 10 and 12 this morning. Hospitals are filled.

Jan. 22—2 p.m.: We return home. Caracas radio says there is a curfew again in force tonight. The District Military Commander says no one will be allowed to travel on motor bicycles, bicycles or motor-cycles while the curfew is in force. He says these are the means agitators have used to spread disorder. Cars are not banned, presumably because they cannot escape pursuit through the city's narrow streets.

CURFEW

Jan. 22—6 p.m.: The city again dies under the curfew.

The radio says martial law has been declared in Valencia, traditional centre of Revolution.

This time, everyone is convinced the Government has won.

Jan. 22—10 p.m.: The drone of repeated radio announcements of curfew regulations is shattered by sounds of heavy gunfire from the military school at the Cartel. We hear rifles bark and machineguns chatter.

Jan. 22—Midnight: There is no letup in the furious fighting at the Scola Militar.

A rumour passes from house to house that Perez Jimenez has received a ultimatum from the United States Government to resign. There is no mention of it on short-wave broadcasts from New York but the rumours persist.

Jan. 23—1 a.m.: The shooting at the Military School ends. Maybe, people say, the Dictator has obeyed the ultimatum.

Jan. 23—2-15 a.m.: The Caracas Radio says an important announcement will be made in a half-hour. All stations in remote towns are asked to open their transmitters to relay the announcement. A civilian leader is asked to come to Caracas from Valencia. "Wake up all your neighbours and tell them to listen," the voice of a Lieutenant says.

VICTORY

Jan. 23—2-40 a.m.: The wait is over. The voice of the Lieutenant says:

"All citizens of Venezuela. The Government of Gen. Perez Jimenez has fallen. We have a quiet and happy victory. Rejoice and be glad. But keep order and do not disturb us. Take the best of the victory."

The announcement is repeated. Generals and Colonies are called by name to come to the military school to organise a junta.

We listen for a while, then someone shouts. Everyone is laughing and weeping.

Jan. 23—3-15 A.M.: All newspaper employees are asked to go to their offices to get out extras announcing the victory. The announcer says all political exiles will be asked to come home.

The curfew is still in force, but the people are told they may go outside their own homes.

We run outside. Caracas is a carnival city.

IT SEEMS AS IF EVERY LIGHT IN EVERY BUILDING HAS BEEN TURNED ON. PEOPLE ARE DANCING, LAUGHING, HUGGING ONE ANOTHER.

Jan. 23—3-30 A.M.: A Colonel anounces on the radio that "All the Army, Navy, Air Force and Security Police are with us, even those who opposed us before. Do not turn on these people now. Stay 300 metres (about 1,000 feet) from every military installation to prevent bloodshed. Look after civil property."

The new junta of five officers has been formed, the Colonel says.

Jan. 23—3-45 A.M.: Renato and I start driving downtown. We blow our horn, wave handkerchiefs. The people we pass applaud and cheer us.

Jan. 23—4 A.M.: We near the Security Police Headquarters as the radio announces the end of curfew. But already there are at least 3,000 persons outside the building.

There are brass bands and people shouting for the release of their loved ones. Many in the crowd are wives and mothers of the political prisoners.

The tanks are still there, machinegunners on the roof. The security police seem uncertain and uneasy.

Renato and I cannot get very close. But the crowd moves forward threateningly. The police fire several volleys of rifle shots, all in the air.

The crowd falls back to the 300-metre line.

RELEASED

Jan. 23—4-15 A.M.: Renato and I manage to get inside the block-long building. An officer tells us Renato's brother Miguel will be released soon. He has been allowed to telephone home and now is awaiting release papers.

Jan. 23—5-15 A.M.: Renato and I go to Ultimas Noticias, his newspaper. Miguel has just arrived. He says the political prisoners at police headquarters are being released quickly in batches of 200. There has been no violence there, he reports. Miguel is unshaven and looks weary after 22 days in prison.

Jan. 23—6 A.M.: The celebrating crowds in the streets now are too thick. We cannot drive. I walk to the Venezuelan Airline office to inquire if there will be a flight to New York. The clerk says one is scheduled for 9-15 A.M. But that there will be no buses going to La Guaira.

Jan. 23—8-30 A.M. The Capriles family drives me to the airport. Two hours for a 20-minute trip. We must blow the horn constantly.

Jan. 23—11 A.M.: The big four-engined plane finally takes off, with only three passengers.

There are no machine gunners at the airport now.

I realise as we leave Caracas there also is no smell of gunpowder.

A reporter interviews the seven-man Venezuelan ruling junta which took over after the ouster of dictator Marcos Jimenez.

Three Day Wonder In Venezuela

THE WEEK'S EVENTS
By Vijaya

THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE LIGHTENING OF THE OVERLOAD ON RESOURCES WHICH CHARACTERISED INDIAN ECONOMY IN RECENT MONTHS, AND THE PICTURE IS NOW LIMNED IN BRIGHTER HUES.

The general improvement in the economic situation, reported by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, while opening the Parliament's budget session, is no doubt an enthusing development, but must not induce any relaxation of the country's efforts in the present restricted form towards achieving targets in the core of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The measure of stability achieved has been made possible by sacrifices and stringency that have been necessary to prune the Plan to the basic requirements of the country.

There is no denying the fact, as Dr. Prasad observed, that Indian economy has been under considerable stress since the beginning of the Second Plan.

If there is less pressure on it now, the situation should be availed of for further effort to mobilise and conserve resources for greater productivity.

Greater production is the only way to lessen dependence on foreign exchange needs, and the way to peg up output all round is to develop internal resources through savings.

The problem, which Dr. Prasad posed with full clarity, is easy enough to perceive. He emphasised, however, that its solution will need sacrifice, vigilance and economies.

★

The available internal resources in India have been computed at Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 crores.

The deficit in the next three years is expected to run into Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 crores.

The present deficit of Rs. 500 crores in foreign credit will be partly bridged by the foreign financial aid promised by the U.S., Canada, Russia, West Germany and Japan.

The fact remains that India is undertaking a large portion of her economic development on credit basis.

Nonetheless, the way in which a perilous situation has been retrieved is an encouraging sign that India's planners have a clear understanding of the economic forces at work and know, when the occasion demands it, how to get at grips with them.

The progress made by India in the field of atomic energy, outlined by Dr. Prasad, is an amazing achievement in view of the few years in which it has been realised.

The Atomic Energy Department, greatly expanded during the last one year, has undertaken construction of two more reactors and several new plants, and one or more atomic power stations have also been promised during the Second Plan period.

India has given an undertaking that she will produce atomic energy only for peaceful purposes and that atomic weapons will not be made in this country.

The refusal to use atomic weapons is for India an act of faith and will help her to direct all her financial and economic resources to the national reconstruction that is under way.

Nonetheless, the question arises as to the utility of mere conventional weapons in the dreaded nuclear age.

It may be asked whether it is any use spending hundreds of crores of rupees on arms which have no earthly chance of withstanding the frightful array of atomic weapons and missiles produced today.

The answer to this lies in seeing the full consequences of an atomic weapons race.

If there is no security for India without atomic weapons, would her safety be ensured with them?

Would there always not be some nation or nations within striking distance that would have a bigger stock-pile than she?

How, then, can security be had under the shadow of superior arms?

That is why India's efforts have been directed, as Dr. Prasad remarked, towards the suspension of nuclear weapons, and she has set an example to the rest of the world by doing without them.

India's defence policy is based on her foreign policy and both have a common aim—to maintain peace in a dangerous world.

Respectable!

The Communist Party of India, if the label means anything, should swear by Communism as its political creed and practice. But it doesn't. Its aim, according to Mr. Ajoy Ghosh, the party's General Secretary, is to establish Socialism in the country by peaceful means.

It was the Awadi Congress which enunciated "a Socialistic pattern of society" as India's goal.

Is the Communist Party trying belatedly to steal Congress thunder by almost repeating the words of the Avadi resolution?

The aim of the party is also declared to be to secure a majority within Parliament of persons who believe in Socialism. Well, the choice is wide, for every Congressman subscribes to the Avadi goal! And the Praja-Socialist Party is, of course, also Socialist.

It is utterly puerile and fatuous for the Communists to make promises which are no better than the country's avowed objectives as formulated and long executed by the Congress Party.

The time has come when Communists, being in power, want to look respectable and are afraid even to use the word "Communism" to describe, as it should be, their doctrine and policy.

They have come to understand that "Communism" is permissible in the Opposition but, in power, it becomes Socialism to keep within the four corners of the Constitution.

Karl Marx was the common father of Socialism and Communism, but today the two terms have a distinct connotation and everybody knows what each stands for.

T.T.K's Exit

The exit of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari as Union Finance Minister following the findings of the Chagla report on the purchase of Mundhra shares by the Life Insurance Corporation has created a void in the Central Government which will be hard to fill at a time when the presentation of the budget to Parliament is in the offing.

The Central budget is said to have been virtually prepared by Mr. Krishnamachari, and it is likely that its major recommendations have been approved by Mr. Nehru to whom the portfolio now lapses.

The Prime Minister, however, will find it not a little awkward and embarrassed in presenting the budget himself.

A new Finance Minister has to be found soon, and some names have been proposed and others speculated about. The return of Mr. C. D Deshmukh has been made difficult by the manner of his departure from the same incumbency two years ago.

Mr. G. L. Mehta has been tipped, and the fact that his term as Indian Ambassador to the U.S. is shortly expiring may well make it convenient to place him in a position for which he is eminently qualified by virtue of his long and vast experience of the subject.

Another fitting choice would be of a key member of the Planning Commission; for Indian finance and economy are today more interlinked than ever.

The new Finance Minister will find it rather trying to answer questions in Parliament and participate in its discussions, as he will not be quite conversant with the full details of a financial policy which he did not formulate.

OUR ECONOMY SHOWS LESS STRAIN

CO-OPERATION

(Continued from Page 6, col. 4)

but also tends to make the co-operators inactive.

One important aim of co operation is thrift and constant aid makes the recipients lose sight of it.

Though a good deal of achievement may be apportioned to the State for the success, if any, of the movement, the idea that the State as its godfather gives the movement a totalitarian outlook.

That is why learned men in the field advocate the maximum decentralisation within the movement itself.

Even constant legislation retards the progress of the movement.

The number of concessions enjoyed by the co-operative movement at the hands of the State make it privileged; the strength of the movement is mainly derived from constant legislation and does not spring from within.

As Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Bombay observed while inaugurating the Co-operative Conference last year, if our co-operatives are to thrive and flourish by enjoying monopolies in distribution and serving as agencies during wartime and in famine conditions, then, the movement cannot be said to have progressed at all.

Any aid, legislation or other measure should be only salutary on the movement. Self-reliance which is the very essence of co-operation should be cultivated among the co operators.

FIRST STEP

Great emphasis has been laid on the co-operative movement along with National Extension Schemes and Community Projects to make a success of our Second Five-Year Plan.

One of our first steps towards this end will be educating the people in the principles and ideals of the movement.

The fight against the money lenders and profiteering is not the ultimate goal of the movement, to be sure. Nor will State aid uplift the debt-torn community to the extent sought.

Bombay State made an earnest start in this direction in recent times when the Janardai Madan Committee recommended district co-operative schools.

The Reserve Bank of India also evinced keen interest in the propagation of co-operation by making grants to the institutions and by getting its own men trained.

The need of the day is more schools for the subject so that both officials and non-officials can acquaint themselves with the working of the movement.

Last year a full-fledged Co-operative school was started under the auspices of the Greater Bombay Co-operative Board. The course leads to a diploma in co-operation and includes practical training in societies.

Willing co-operators should bear in mind, above everything else, that co-operation proceeds from the individual to the community.

It is for this reason, if for none else, that co-operation is described as a perfect democracy where existing problems are solved without new ones being created.

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters And Brothers

THE KOTAH MUSEUM IN RAJASTHAN IS ESSENTIALLY A CULTURAL MUSEUM OF REGIONAL CHARACTER AND HOLDS GREAT ATTRACTION FOR THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN HADOTI CULTURE IN ALL ITS RICHNESS.

The Museum was brought to its present premises, the Hawa Mahal, in 1951, from the Braj Bilas Gardens, where it consisted of mainly sculptures.

Recently manuscripts, paintings, arms and costumes have also been added to this Museum.

The Museum is now divided into a number of sections. Archaeology sculptures, epigraphs and coins constitute one section.

SCULPTURE

Manuscripts, illustrated and otherwise, make another. Paintings of Hadoti, Jaipur and Udaipur sub-schools of the Rajasthani School of Paintings fall in the third.

Arms and costumes, used by the old rulers, of Kotah, and other miscellaneous objects like stamps constitute the remaining two sections.

The first storey of the building is devoted to archaeological objects, mostly sculptures. These are displayed in a room and two verandahs.

A small adjoining room displays numismatics and epigraphs. One big hall contains paintings, costumes, arms and other objects.

The second storey is devoted to manuscripts, both illustrated and otherwise. It also has a fumigation chamber, where white-ant affected books are treated.

There are on display through charts — both pictorial and otherwise — various destructive processes which affect manuscripts and how these can be prevented.

The Archaeology Section of the Museum has some very beautiful sculptures like those of Shesh Shayi Vishnu from Badoli, the four Yajna Stambhas from Badva, and scores of sculptures depicting Surya, Vishnu and other deities.

in paintings of Hadoti School, manuscripts and sculptures.

The paintings depicting Bhagwat scenes are of the early Moghul period and are, artistically speaking, works of Jehangir period.

MANUSCRIPTS

A number of paintings of Kotah and Jaipur schools are on display too. Apart from paintings, this section has on display interesting costumes of men and women which, from their design, cut and style, show the traditional dress of the ruling family of the former State of Kotah.

THE ARMS IN THE MUSEUM INCLUDE SWORDS, A STRANGE TYPE OF GUN AND A NUMBER OF ARMOURS USED BY MEDIEVAL SOLDIERS.

HADOTI CULTURE

Most of the sculptures of the collection are of the period ranging from the 8th to the 10th century A.D.

In the Epigraphic Section, though there are no epigraphic slabs, a collection of translations of some of the important inscriptions is preserved.

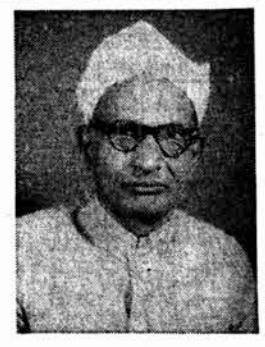
In the Numismatic Section, arranged in a coin case are some of the typical coins of the Moghul period. Some copies of the former States of Rajasthan and neighbourhood are also collected here.

In the Paintings' Hall are displayed rare paintings of Udaipur and Hadoti Shools.

The Museum is very strong

Several thousand manuscripts are on display in the Kotah Museum. These include manuscripts written in the minutest size of letters and also manuscripts which are beautifully illustrated. The manuscripts are both in Sanskrit and Hindi. Their subjects range from religion to music, and a good number of works deal with astronomy and Yantras.

Of special interest are the two very rare editions of Srimad Bhagwat. One of these contains beautiful coloured illustrations on each and every page of it. The other set of Bhagwat has gold work in it and is written in extremely small type of letters.



Mr. S. S. Aiyar, former principal of the South Indian Education Society's High School, and the D. S. High School, who has been made a Justice of the Peace.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Have you joined this premier All-India Children's Association or not yet?

Please send for its particulars from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a six naye paise (one anna) stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased to hear from you and to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

talking of BOOKS

CONTROVERSIAL TALE OF YOGIC MIRACLES

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A YOGI:— by Paramhansa Yogananda, Published by Rider & Co., London. Price 22s

THIS is a highly controversial book which takes one into the realm of the impossible with an astonishing simplicity.

It cannot be put aside in a light manner and be forgotten.

It flings an open challenge to the modern man who has ceased to believe in miracles.

The style is simple, very vivid and often highly dramatic. The language is chaste, expressive and picturesque.

Even a non-believer can thoroughly enjoy reading this book if it were only to have the pleasure of denying the possibility of the incidents described here as authentic.

TWO CENTRES

Swami Yogananda is a well-known figure amongst Hindu ascetics of the present day. Till his death in 1952, he war actively managing two spiritual centres, one in India and the other in America. The self-realisation Fellowship founded by him claims many devout members from the East as well as the West.

Born in an ordinary Bengali family in the year 1893 as Mukunda Lal Ghosh, Swami Yogananda had vague memories of past lives from his very infancy. Miraculously saved from a dangerous illness, he lost his mother at a very young age.

A surprise however, was in store for him. Along with a letter from his dead mother he received a magic amulet destined to play an important role in his life.

MANY FEATS

His longing to become an ascetic was finally fulfilled, but the story reveals many strange incidents.

Three figures of importance emerge from his tale. One is Shri Yukteshwar, the guru of Swami Yogananda, the second is of Lahiri Mahasaya, who initiated Shri Yukteshwar.

To Lahiri Mahasaya are attributed many traditional Yogic feats such as materialising and vanishing at will.

But the most astounding figure is that of Babaji—who knows no death, who is ever youthful, who can conjure palaces of gold out of sheer nothing, who can resurrect the dead and heal the living.

This Babaji becomes the central character of this autobiography for the writer claims to have talked with him, seen him in actual flesh, and even touched him. Surely, this can be no apparition!

A CHRIST

Yet it is equally hard to believe that he is a human being.

Yogananda calls him the living, who can resurrect the dead porarily convincing us in his extremely well-written chapter of "The Law of Miracles" that if a Christ has been possible, Babaji also may be possible.

Great personalities like Tagore and Gandhiji figure in this autobiography but they pale into insignificance beside the spiritual glories of Babaji, Lahiri Mahasaya, and Shri Yukteshwar, to speak nothing of other yogis.

Of course there is no reason to doubt the words of this great saint, especially as many of the incidents, interviews can very easily be verified for they deal with people like Anand mayi Ma who are fortunately, still in our midst.

The interpretation of Yoga in this book conforms with the ancient Hindu tradition, and yet takes on a universal aspect. The strength of personal conviction lifts it at once to a class apart from other purely theoretical discussions on the subject.

FASCINATING

Mystic India, which throughout the ages has allured and yet baffled the western seekers of truth suddenly seems to divest itself of mystery and becomes surprisingly, almost unbelievably crystal-clear and self-revealing in these pages.

A living document for those interested in the mysteries of yoga, it is one of the most fascinating autobiographies published in recent years.

Already translated and published in eight major languages of the world, this book is an event in the philosophical if not the literary world.

— D. G. P.

How To Become Dancer

EVERY CHILD'S BOOK OF DANCE AND BALLET: Edited by A. H. Franks. Published by Burke Publishing Co. Ltd., 55 Briton Street, London. Price 15s net. Pages 128

THIS IS AN EXTREMELY INTERESTING BOOK, LIBERALLY ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS AND LINE DRAWINGS.

Intended to be a book of instructions for youngsters interested in dancing, it is well planned and well written.

A brief historical background of dancing is given in the beginning to whet the curiosity of the young inquirer. This is followed by simple and detailed explanations of various types of dances.

An amusing but important section, "On Stage" reminds the would-be artist of essential stage-manners. Charmingly illustrated, this section tells of many sins of commission and omission of which seasoned artists also are not totally free.

It also contains four pieces of music with a complete set of instructions regarding the dances.

Short sketches of Leslie Caron, Cyd Charisse, Audrey Hepburn and Renee Jeanmaire —girls who have danced their way to success—are given.

Accessories like dress, shoes etc have a chapter each, and simple dance-notations have been painstakingly explained.

There is nothing more on the subject that one would like to include in a first introduction of this sort.

This is the sort of the book which would gladden the heart of any youngster aspiring to become a dancer.

—D. G. P.

Nervous Eggs

When a New Jersey Leghorn recently established a record for laying eggs, a television studio asked permission of the hen's owner to put her on the TV screen. The owner refused, saying the hen would suffer from stage fright and her egg-laying prowess would be affected.

East Germany has offered economic and technical assistance to Syria to build up industries and other projects.

RED PLANS TO MUZZLE AUTHORS

By HEMEN RAY

BERLIN.

THE Communist rulers of Eastern Europe are once again using the Stalinist technique to squeeze intellectuals back into a right Marxist-Leninist mould.

Disciplining of intellectuals has become the chief occupation of the Soviet satellite regimes.

An East Berlin Socialist Unity (Communist) Party source said that the Soviet Union and its satellites have decided to establish a joint control commission to control the literature, arts, music, daily Press and other intellectual activities behind the Iron Curtain.

East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania will join the Soviet Union in the control commission. Poland has refused to join.

The idea of such a commission was promoted by Nikita Kruschev during the November conference of Red leaders in Moscow.

The November conference decided that the arts, literatures and philosophical works in the Communist nations must promote the party policy, he said.

FIRST STEP

He stated that as a first step in East Germany a number of authors, newspapermen and other intellectual workers will be purged for their "revisionist" tendencies.

He said that authors, newspaper writers, artists and musicians have been warned against producing works which did not mirror "socialist realism."

A Czech diplomatic source in East Berlin said that writers, poets, and journalists in his homeland are now under heavy pressure either to accent 'socialist realism' or face unemployment.

He said that many authors and intellectuals have been dismissed from their jobs "since they opposed Soviet domination in Czech intellectual life."

He said that a purge is also now going on in Czech universities and higher technological institutions to bring the educational institutions under rigid party control.

BUDDING DANCERS

Rashami and Rekha Gupte in a dance pose on the occasion of the recent 51st annual gathering of the Shivaji Park Gymkhana, Dadar.

THE HEART OF JULIET JONES — *Cruel Streak*

FERRIS WHEEL
OFF-BEAT CARMICHEL, THEY CALL ME. KNOW WHY, EVE? I FEED 'EM STRAWBERRY COTTON CANDY AND HOT DOGS INSTEAD OF CAVIAR AND VICHYSSOISE — THE REST IS SHEER PERSONALITY!
UMMMM---THIS IS DRIPPY. THAT PERSONALITY YOURS, YOU MEAN?
NATCH—AND YOU LIKE IT? MY PERSONALITY, I MEAN.
SO-SO.
ALWAYS WANTED TO KNOW HOW A STRAWBERRY-FLAVORED KISS TASTED. UMMMM---DELICIOUS!
BILLY—STOP THAT!
HEY! OPEN YOUR EYES! YOU'RE MISSING HALF THE FUN!
I-IT'S BAD ENOUGH F-FEELING THIS RIDE ...LET...ALONE... SEEING WHERE I'M GOING!
HAD FUN?
LOTS OF IT, BILLY, AND I DON'T KNOW WHEN I'VE EVER BEEN SO BONE-WEARY!
REMEMBER THAT STRAWBERRY KISS I STOLE? HOW ABOUT AN UNFLAVORED ONE THIS TIME?
PLEASE, BILLY—DON'T SPOIL A PERFECTLY WONDERFUL EVENING.
OOOO, AM I TIRED!
MAGGI? SORRY TO ROUST YOU OUT AT THIS HOUR, BUT I'VE GOT PROBLEMS—YES, THEY'RE ABOUT ATHENA MARMON'S BOOK. NOW? I'LL BE RIGHT THERE!
YOU MEAN THAT ATHENA ACTUALLY DICTATED THAT PART ABOUT BILLY CARMICHEL'S FATHER BEING A FORGER?
RIGHT. AND, OH, MAGGI—IT'LL RUIN BILLY. AND—AND I DON'T THINK THAT'S FAIR. HE'S NOT TO BLAME AT ALL!
I SAY—MRS. MARMON—I'VE LOST MY NOTES FROM YESTERDAY'S SESSION—WOULD YOU MIND DICTATING THEM AGAIN? RIGHT?
PERFECT.
MAYBE SHE'LL FORGET THAT BIT ABOUT BILLY CARMICHEL'S FATHER BEING A FORGER. WHO KNOWS, THE OLD GIRL MAY BE IN HER DOTAGE—MIND WANDERS, AND ALL THAT.
AND—AND IF SHE DICTATES THE SAME THING?
THEN YOUR BUDDY BILLY CARMICHEL IS IN TROUBLE. RUN ALONG NOW AND SAY YOUR PRAYERS REAL HARD!
MRS. MARMON—I'M TERRIBLY UPSET. I—I'VE LOST YESTERDAY'S NOTES—
HAVE YOU, INDEED? WELL, CHILD, IT'S NOT A GREAT DISASTER. I REMEMBER PRECISELY WHAT I SAID—
Y-YOU DO?
OF COURSE. I TOLD YOU HOW HANLEY CARMICHEL FORGED MY NAME ON A CHECK. GET OUT YOUR EQUIPMENT, DEAR—AND I'LL GIVE YOU MY EXACT WORDS!
MRS. MARMON—WON'T THIS STORY ABOUT BILLY CARMICHEL'S FATHER BEING A CRIMINAL—WON'T IT HURT BILLY?
HURT BILLY? I SUPPOSE IT WILL, MY DEAR. WHY?
BUT HE DIDN'T DO ANYTHING WRONG. WHY RUIN HIS LIFE WITH SOMETHING THAT HAPPENED SO LONG AGO?
WHAT GIVES YOU THE IMPRESSION THAT BILLY'S LIFE IS OF ANY INTEREST TO ME, CHILD?
ONCE YOU ACCEPT MY HAT, YOU CAN'T TOSS ME OUT, LOUIS. REMEMBER THAT. NOW—PLEASE TELL MISS EVE JONES I'VE ARRIVED.
VERY GOOD, MR. CARMICHEL.

SOCIAL CRUSADER IS BUSY AT THE AGE OF 91

By ARCHIE TEAGUE

DR. Francis E. Townsend, the bent but unbowed social crusader of the depression years, is mounting a new war against poverty at the age of 91.

"And this plan," Townsend avers, the light of battle in his old eyes, "is the best we've ever had."

Moreover, the aging former country doctor claims "over 100" Congressional converts to his new remedy for the economic agues of 20 million American pensioners.

A quarter-century of disillusioned retreat from the halls of Congress obviously has not stilled the old warrior's lust for combat.

"This time," he promises, "we're going right to the grass roots."

His "best yet" proposal, the "Townsend National Insurance Plan" (H. R. 7086), would award dol. 150 monthly to those 60 or over.

Townsend hopes to organise hard-core pension boosters in each of the nation's Congressional districts.

They would campaign for candidates committed to raising the level of old-age benefits.

He assures a listener that he means business:

"Once elected, they would carry out their commitments or we would start a recall movement."

The new insurance programme—Townsend shudders visibly at the term, "pension plan" — was introduced early in the present Congress.

Our Condition

But the doctor believes that it will take a charge of Dynamite to get it on the floor.

Guerrilla warfare in politics is nothing new to Dr. Townsend.

He became a national figure during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt with his vigourous, often misinterpreted economic proposals.

The first Townsend plan dropped into the Congressional hopper with the artfulness of an atomic Bomb.

It asked the Government to pay dol. 200 a month to everyone who would retire at 60. The proposal had this intriguing clause:

Each person receiving such payments would be required to spend the money in the same month. It was called the "old-age revolving pensions plan."

Critics called it a "crackpot scheme for financial perpetual motion."

Dr. Townsend has long since abandoned that idea.

Today, he is ready to admit a basic truth:

"You don't need rules to make people spend money."

The payments were to have been financed by a national two per cent sales tax, a feature of every succeeding Townsend plan.

The proposals have varied through the years, but the goal has remained constant.

This is, in Dr. Townsend's words, "the total abolition of poverty."

The fervour burned brightest from 1933 to 1936, when Townsend claimed more than 30 million disciples.

During that period, 8,000 "Townsend Clubs" were organised to encourage more liberal doses of financial balm for the aged.

Once Powerful

The Townsend organisation estimates that there are now about 2,000 such clubs.

The Townsend bloc was considered so powerful in the thirties that its vote often was cited as a controlling factor in National elections.

The doctor himself once was given serious mention as a possible presidential candidate on a third-party ticket.

The Townsend organisation was the subject of a 1936 Congressional investigation, which decided the pension plan was "a device whereby 10 per cent of the people would receive half the national income from the labour of the other 90 per cent."

The elder statesman of old-age benefit diplomacy stalked angrily out of that hearing and was cited for contempt.

He was convicted and sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined dol. 100.

But the doctor, ready to go to jail for his ideals, received a full pardon from President Roosevelt before the sentence could be carried out.

Townsend claimed the FDR administration was envious and afraid of the power of his organisation.

He always claimed Townsendite pressure was responsible for passage of the social Security Act.

The battling old doctor, past 50 when he started his crusade, still is lionised by many of the nation's senior citizens.

He manages to meet many of them during his frequent trips about the country.

The doctor carries the title of President of the Townsend Plan Organisation, but he considers himself, first of all, a "promotion man."

He says he would rather spread the message and enlist supporters than become bogged down in the details.

Promotion Man

A staff of some 20 employees, headquartered in Washington, D. C, looks after the loose ends.

Dr. Townsend, himself, has given up the idea of maintaining a permanent residence.

He explained: "I don't stop in one place long enough to have a home."

He is convinced that his long battle to achieve positive security for the aged eventually will be won, and stated firmly:

"This plan is never going to die."

Stuffed Mouse

A Yardley (Pennsylvania) couple, plagued by a persistent mouse, let their pet cat have a chance to capture it. The cat caught the mouse and destroyed it. Feeling sorry now that the job was done, the man of the house took the lifeless mouse to the local taxidermist and had it stuffed. The mouse now occupies a place of honour on the bric-a-brac sheif.

Solid-Fuel Missile Will Replace Thor And Jupiter

By L. Edgar Prina

WASHINGTON.

THE Air Force is ready to "buy" the Navy's solid-propellant, 1,500-mile Polaris missile just as soon as a land-based version of the weapon can be proved and produced, according to Malcolm A. MacIntire, Deputy Secretary of the Air Force.

MacIntire said "there is no question" that once a solid-propellant Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile is perfected it would replace such liquid-fuelled weapons as the Air Force Thor and Army-developed Jupiter.

MacIntire cited the safety, simplicity, and combat-readiness advantages of the solid-fuelled IRMB over its complex liquid cousins, Thor and Jupiter.

There have been reports of a solid propellant Thor II as an IRMB project separate from the Navy's Polaris.

But MacIntire said that while the Air Force is interested in programmes for other solid-fuel missiles, such as a second-generation Atlas ICBM, the Polaris is its hope in the IRMB field.

Asked whether the air force would give Polaris a different name if a land-based type is produced, the Air Force official said:

"I see no reason to change the name. The Air Force uses the Navy-developed Sidewinder air-to-air missile and we call it by the same name."

★

The Polaris probably will undergo its first full-scale test firing in mid-1958 and, if all goes well, it will be ready with its specially designed atomic submarine for operational use in 1960.

The volatile quality of this material and its mixture with other liquids is a serious limiting factor in the reaction time of these missiles—the time it takes to prepare them for firing in the event an enemy starts a missile war.

A SOLID-FUEL ROCKET LIKE THE POLARIS IS NOT SO HANDICAPPED AND CAN BE KEPT READY FOR AMIDST INSTANTANEOUS LAUNCHING.

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SPORT CHRONICLE

Hyderabad Make National Soccer Final Again

BOMBAY, Saturday.

HOLDERS Hyderabad today entered the final of the National Football Championship eliminating the Services by the only goal of the match in a suspense-packed game.

Hyderabad will now meet the winners of Bombay-Bengal semi-final tie due to be decided tomorrow.

It was anybody's match till the forty-second minute of the play and the fortune frowned on both sides at the opportune moment. But in the fortythird minute Hyderabad left-out Yousuf shot in from a blank range a brilliant centre by outside-right Moin. Olympian Thangaraj was beaten all ends up.

Moin thus made complete amends for his indifferent play in the first half.

This goal proved to be the match-winner, since all subsequent efforts by the services to find the equaliser and by Hyderabad to increase the lead did not materialise.

The game was played at a scorching pace, the ball swinging from end to end in a jiffy.

There was great excitement in the eleventh minute of play when Services inside-left Puran speeding down the centre drove into the Hyderabad goal with a forceful shot.

The spectators cheered the Services lustily hoping it was a goal, but referee Pinto gave offside. The supporters of services were not satisfied with this decision.

Services started like storm-troppers and kept on charging the Hyderabad goal for the first fifteen minutes but failed to take the lead.

Hyderabad warmed up after the first quarter hour and then made enthralling moves but it was as luckless as the Services.

Both centre-forward Kannan and inside-right Laiq sent in first time shots in the sixteenth and seventeenth minutes of play which hit the horizontal.

Services speedy left-winger Arokiaswamy aimed well after a brilliant sprint down the line but Hyderabad custodian Nabi had no difficulty in clearing the ball.

After an unproductive first half, Hyderabad planned its moves to a nicety. With brilliant passes and methodical work in the air, they repeatedly raided the Services goal and met with success in the forty-third minute.

Thereafter, the Services desperately looked for the equaliser but Hyderabad backs, Aziz and Lateef, particularly the latter made robust clearances and even moved beyond the half line in his effort to keep the Services forwards at bay.

THE HOME TEAM'S DEFENCE WAS CONSIDERABLE REINFORCED BY THE APPEARANCE OF PATRICK AS RIGHT-HALF. THIS DEPENDABLE DEFENDER COULD NOT PLAY IN EARLIER MATCHES DUE TO A MUSCLE HE PULLED IN DURAND.

The closing minutes of the game saw Hyderabad ceaselessly pressing on the Services goal.

Teams:

HYDERABAD: Nazi, Aziz (captain), Moin, Kaleem, Patrick, Noor, Moin, Laiq, Kannan, Zulfiquar and Yousuff.

SERVICES: Thangraj; Trilak Singh, D. Pearl; Vincent Paul, M. Hussain, Lyngodh; Chacko, P. Roy, Janardhan, Puran Bahadur, (captain) and Arokiaswamy.

Referee: J. Pinto (Bombay).

Tomorrow's fixture: Bombay vs. Bengal (second semi-final).—UPI.

Backstroke Record Smashed

MELBOURNE, Feb. 15.

Australian swimmer John Monckton today broke the world record for the 100 metres backstroke and set a new world record for the 110 yards, when he won the 110 yards event at the Australian Swimming Championships in Melbourne today, in one minute, 1.5 seconds.—UPI-AFP.

Bowlers Hold Sway

BOMBAY, Saturday

Bowlers held the whiphand in the two semi-finals of the "C" Division in the "Times of India" Challenge Shield Cricket Tournament which commenced this afternoon.

The most telling feat was of Secretariat Gymkhana's R. N. Temkar to whom four Godrej Staff batsmen fell for 17 out of a total of 74 for seven at the Bombay Port Trust ground.

If the Bombay Municipal Sports Club ended the day with 151 for 4, they must be indebted to an unfinished fifth wicket stand of 87 between R. H. Bandodkar and V. D. Mayekar at Shivaji Park.

The brief scores were:

AT SHIVAJI PARK: Bombay Municipal Sports Club 151 for 4 (P G Herwadkar 34, R H Bandodkar batting 56, V D Mayekar batting 25, R P Galwankar 2 for 38, K S Khanolkar 2 for 30) vs Accountant-General Office Sports Club.

AT CROSS MAIDAN: Godrej Staff Sports Club 72 for 7 (M Y Gupte 23, R N Temkar 4 for 17) vs Secretariat Gymkhana.

Medical Final Drawn

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical all but avenged last year's defeat in the Bombay City Inter-Medical College Hockey Tournament for the Dr. Arthur de Sa Shield by Grant Medical in the final of the sixth annual competition which ended in a — draw at the former's grounds, Purandare Stadium, this evening.

After a goalless first half, G.S.M. started in a storming fashion and their inside left Cecil D'Costa, a senior division player, found his placement in a solo effort rebound off the upright in the very first minute after resumption.

However G.M.C. took the lead when centre forward Harjit Singh found the net with a hard shot.

G.S.M. equalised seven minutes later when centre half Anthony Sequeira, who switched places with C. D'Costa, pushed home a grand forward pass by the latter which G.M.C. goalkeeper Jagtap unwisely decided to leave alone.

The replay has been fixed for Wednesday.

Glaxo Side Beaten

BOMBAY, Saturday

OUTRIGHT decisions were reached in each of the three matches in the Third Division of the Parel Hockey League played at the Police Headquarters ground, Naigaum, this evening.

In the last game, the second string of Machine Prototype Factory were fortunate to gain both points in the engagement with Turner Morrison.

It was in the way of a gift goal obtained in the first half for a feeble attempt by M.P.F's inside-left. Pandu was pushed in by a rival defender in an attempted clearance.

Parel Sports Club got the better of Glaxo Laboratories Sports Club by a solitary goal.

The winners fielded a depleted outfit but were little handicapped thereby and left inner F. D'Mello notched the "match-winner" in the first half.

Although Young Sports 'B' triumphed by two goals to nil over United XI, the latter could have done better if they utilised their chances.

After a goalless first half centre-forward T. D'Mello and left outer H. Menezes scored while left inner John of the losers missed a 'sitter' when his side was one down.

Daniel Is Best Athlete

BOMBAY, Saturday

Although the standard of athletics witnessed at the eighth annual athletic meet of the General Electric Company Sports Club at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana grounds, Parel, this evening, was none too high, enthusiasm was keen, maintaining interest to the end.

William Daniel claimed the individual honours with 16 points with T. V. Chacko runners-up with 9 points.

Mrs. K. J. Quick, wife of the general manager, gave away the prizes.

The results were:

100 METRES: P. B. Palsetia 1; William Daniel 2; T. V. Chacko 3.

400 METRES: T. V. Chacko 1; William Daniel 2; John Silvester 3.

120 YARDS LOW HURDLES: William Daniel 1; T. V. Chacko 2.

PUTTING THE SHOT: William Daniel 1; Iyengar 2.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL: John Silvester 1; Iyengar 2.

RUNNING LONG JUMP: William Daniel 1; P. B. Palsetia 2.

SLOW CYCLE RACE: John Silvester 1; B. S. Rawat 2.

4 x 100 METRES RELAY: Workshop (C. Rasquinho, W. Daniel, S. D'Souza, T. V. Chacko) 1.

TUG-'O-WAR: Winners—Contract department.

LADIES SPECIAL RACE: Miss V. Rodricks 1; Miss M. Fernandes 2.

G. Baptista Beats Edwards

BOMBAY, Saturday

G. Baptista beat Percy Edwards in the semi-final of the CCI Open Billiards Championship held this evening at the Club's table.

The final scores were 1168 to 1147.

Baptista made breaks of 36 33 62 41 30 60 72 40 46 41 38 and 41. Edwards made breaks of 36 55 52 and 40.

State Reserve Police went down to Hindustan aircraft Bangalore, in the second replay of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Saturday evening. The incident shows Agre (right) and Kadam (back to camera) in the S. R. Police goalarea.

PHOENIX SHOCK AGA KHAN HOLDERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NEARLY three thousand exultant spectators were treated to a succession of thrills in the three Aga Khan Hockey Tournament ties at the Lloyds Reclamation this evening. But it was left to Phoenix Mills to cause the most startling upset when in a pulsating, drama-packed floodlit encounter they well and truly beat the title-holders, Madras Engineering Group from Bangalore by three goals to one The victory was a personal triumph for the typical opportunist, right-inner Reggie D'Mello who scored all the goals, the first from a penalty bully.

Burmah-Shell, a goal down before the interval, rallied to sweep through the Delhi Independents by the odd goal in three, while in the first match the Hindustan Aircraft overcame the Bombay State Reserve Police by an identical margin.

Make no mistake it was a grand result from Phoenix Mills' point of view. No side could be asked to face a sterner test than to meet the reigning champions, who began their replay with such fire and dash that in the first ten minutes they pinned the local side to their own half.

But it was sheer grit and tenacity that transformed a first-half mediocrity into a truly great side and to troop off the field with the applause of the crowd ringing in their ears. Phoenix Mills next meet Burmah-Shell for the semi-final bracket.

Santan D'Mello in the Phoenix Mills' goal played his part in the eighteenth minute when he warded off a stinging penalty corner hit taken by Murthy.

Then five minutes before the interval, the local heroes took the lead through a penalty bully when Reggie D'Mello got the better of the offender, Muniswamy after the left-back had stopped a goal-bound drive from Lawrie Peter off a penalty corner.

THE ELATION WAS SHORT LIVED FOR IMMEDIATELY AFTER MANUEL BEAT COSMOS D'SOUZA ALSO IN A PENALTY BULLY.

All the thrills were packed into the second half in the first minute of which Felix D'Valles unaccountably failed to convert a splendid Mickey D'Mello pass.

Eight minutes later Santan D'Mello warded off a Loganathan drive after which was witnessed the most spectacular movement of the match.

The quick-moving centre-forward, Manuel, of the Madras Engineering Group electrified the crowd with his sprint from midfield. He outpaced and fooled five defenders and flicked the ball to Peter on his right who was well set for an inevitable goal.

D'Mello left his charge and was well beaten but more by accident than design he lunged his stick which prevented the ball from entering the target.

Thus reprieved, Phoenix Mills' supporters were made to leap from their seats when Reggie D'Mello rammed in an unstoppable drive from the fringe of the circle.

The second goal was the signal for Phoenix Mills to keep the ball out of play as much as possible but the reigning champions, though shaken and shattered, made a desperate effort to get on level terms, Peter seeing his fierce drive miss the objective by inches.

But almost on the call of time, Reggie D'Mello rubbed salt into the wound of the visitors when from nowhere he swooped to reverse-flick a glorious pass from Mickey D'Mello.

THOUGH THE DELHI INDEPENDENTS LOST TO BURMAH-SHELL THEY DESERVE SPECIAL PRAISE FOR PLAYING ALMOST FOR THREE-FOURTHS OF THE TIME WITH TEN MEN.

It was due to the marching orders given by umpire Jimmy Nagarwalla to left-back Inder Lal when the official felt that the offender had unlawfully tackled Tony Fernandes.

Inder Lal had previously incurred the displeasure of Nagarwalla when Walter D'Souza was taking a penalty corner hit. Nagarwalla had repeatedly cautioned the defenders from crossing over the line before the hit was actually made by Joe D'Souza. But it was unfortunate that Inder Lal was picked out for the penalty bully though many felt that it was Joe D'Souza's slow tactics which caused the breach.

But even the gods refused to smile on the verdict for Inder Lal got the better of Joe D'Souza.

With ten men it seemed certain that Burmah-Shell would again the upper hand but Delhi Independents, inspired by adversity, caused many uplifted eyebrows by opening the score through right-winger Joginder Singh whose rising shot gave Espirit D'Silva not the ghost of a chance.

After the resumption there was no cohesion in the forward line of the visitors who played with four men but Burmah-Shell had to battle hard until the seventeenth minute when Walter D'Souza fired in a dazzling shot.

Six minutes from time Ashlyn Saxby sealed the fate of the Delhi Independents when he trapped a hard centre from Rui Valladares in front of the goalmouth and to flash the ball in before the goalkeeper could gather his wits.

The encounter between the Hindustan Aircraft and the Bombay State Reserve Police was a very lively one.

The Police should have opened the scoring but Shankar Gaikwad sent in a feeble shot to the goalkeeper.

In the eighth minute right flankman Gurumurthy raced down the line and send in a hot drive which the goalkeeper stopped with his foot but before he could clear it Fitzgerald nipped in to sound the boards.

Fitzgerald then hung on to a splendid pass from Rajagopal but was prevented from having a shot by centre-half Sawant who failed to get the better off Babulal in the penalty bully.

The Police attacked in great style after the resumption and were rewarded for their industry in the fifteenth minute when Shankar Gaikwad reduced the arrears.

260 Wrestlers For LWB's Meet

BOMBAY, Saturday.

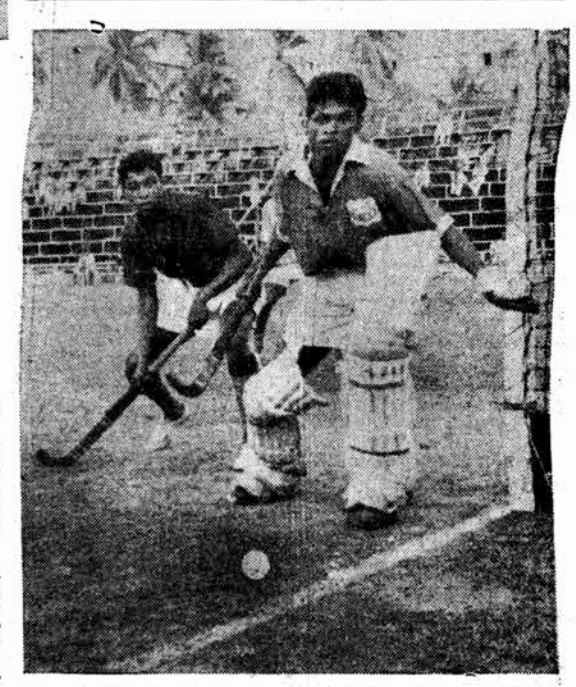
OVER 260 wrestlers from the districts of Khandesh, Sholapur, Poona, Kolhapur and Ahmedabad have entered for the Bombay Labour Welfare Board's Annual Wrestling Tournament, the final rouds of which will be conducted at the Labour Welfare Centre, Delisle Road from February 17.

This is the first time that wrestlers from the districts, apart from Ahmedabad and Sholapur cities, have entered this tournament. Bombay City contributes over 120 competitors.

The tournament is divided into five weight groups ranging from 91 pounds to 140 and is being conducted according to the rules of the Akhil Maharashtra Sharirik Shikshan Mandal.

The finals will be on February 26 when Mr. S. M. Shivtarkar, Member of the Bombay Labour Welfare Board, will preside and distribute the prizes. The matches will be held daily from 5-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.

The Bombay Labour Welfare Board distributes milk free to the competitors on each day while prizes are awarded to the first four in each group besides special prizes.



Phoenix Mills shocked the holders, MEG Bangalore, in the Aga Khan on Saturday night. Picture shows the Phoenix goalkeeper, Santan D'Mello about to stop the ball, while M. Pereira looks on.

Rock Of Gibraltar Should Win W. India Gold Cup

CHRONICLE RACING CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AS Gareeb Parvar is a nonstarter, only four horses will line up for the Western India Gold Cup the feature in the fourth day of the big meeting to be held on Sunday at Mahaluxmi.

The terms race to be run round the course is at the mercy of Rock of Gibraltar and Mangal is likely to run up second as on the previous occasion.

Miss Pinkie, a nice type filly who scored convincingly at her debut here, is sweetly fancied in the Gulam Husein Essaji Cup, first division and Mr. Jasdanwalla's Zeus is likely to fetch the lower division of the race.

Victory is long over due to Maharaja of Gwalior's Rigton Venture and I make this consistent performer my best bet of the day.

Humeara who is at top form may score in the Abid Doctor Plate where Idle Rocks and Kolah are sure to challenge stoutly.

Jockey Chavan's mounts Meherban and Super World possess outstanding chances early in the afternoon in their respective divisions of the Moss Cup.

Following are the probable runners and riders:—

1 2-00 p.m.

THE MOSS CUP—Div. I.—6 Furs.

AL SABAH (Kheemsingh)	8 12
FLYING STAR (Jagdish)	8 12
TWELVE GRAND (——)	8 12
GAME LLAD (Purtusingh)	8 12
MEENAXI (Durr)	8 9
STAR BELLE (Foley)	8 9
JER-RUKH RANI (Medhe)	8 9
MEHERBAN (S. Chavan)	8 9

★

2 2-30 p.m.

THE MOSS CUP—Div. II.—6 Furs

To be ridden by Indian, Half & App. Jockeys with allowances.

SUPER WORLD (S. Chavan)	8 12
DIAMOND JIM (B. Khalil)	8 12
RED TERROR (Gopal V.)	8 12
INDIANA (Purshottam)	8 12
THE WIZARD (Jagdesh)	8 12
VANDYKE (Damodar)	8 12
SUPER GLASS (Mohd. Yusuf)	8 12
ROSHNI (Kheemsingh)	8 9
M'LADY (Shiba)	8 9
CHATURANGIKA (Rajoo)	8 9
LOPPYLUG (——)	8 9
MINERVA (Purtusingh)	8 9
VENUS (Ganpat S.)	8 9
VALKYRIE (Magan S.)	8 9
ANASTASIA (P. Khade)	8 9

★

3 3-00 p.m.

THE SUPA PLATE.—6 Furs.

To be ridden by Indian, Half & App. Jockeys with allowances.

TRINKET (Kader)	9 1
PERILOUS GLORY (Mullsingh)	8 12
SOLAR WAY (Jagrupsingh)	8 12
LAUGH-IT-OFF (——)	8 10
KENNERETH (Purshottam)	8 10
ISLAND MANOR (——)	8 9
NO ARGUMENT (——)	8 8
MANEK BEG (——)	8 8
SUNNY ISLAND (B. Khalil)	8 8
DECORETTE (Ayub Khan)	8 6

Chronicle Racing Correspondent's SELECTIONS

Race	Win	Next Best
1	Meherban	All Sabah, If ab. Flying Star
2.	Super World	Roshni
3	Hoor	Trinket
4.	Miss Pinkie	Anndata
5.	Rock of Gibraltar	Mangal
6.	Rivulette	High Cabal
7.	Humeara	Idle Rocks
8.	Rigton Venture	Dhola Maroo
9.	Zeus	Lily Pons

CHOICE TREBLE

Super World — Rock of Gibraltar — Rigton Venture

FLUKES

Murad — Top Secret

PRINCESS SULTANA (——)	8 5
HOOR (Damodar)	8 5
JHANKAR (Dalpatsingh)	8 4
ISLAND BELL (Medhe)	8 4
FOUR SQUARE (——)	7 0
USHA DEVI (Modsingh)	7 0
PAVAN (Vakil)	7 0

★

4 3-30 p.m.

THE GULAMHUSEIN ESSAJI CUP—Div. I.—1 Mile.

BORITA (Foley)	9 4
ANNDATA (P. Khade)	9 4
BEWARE (Mohd. Yusuf)	9 3
BRILLIANT MUSIC (Dalpatsingh)	9 3
MISS PINKIE (Durr)	8 10
SYMBOL OF LOVE (Kheemsingh)	8 9
DARK RIBBON (——)	8 9
FERMOY (Purtusingh)	8 5
BLUSHEON (Argade)	8 3
THE EGYPTIAN (Eldin)	7 13
GRAND SLAM (Shiba)	7 13
ASOKAHIND (——)	7 7

★

5 4-00 p.m.

THE WESTERN INDIA GOLD CUP—1¼ Mile

ROCK OF GIBRALTAR (Kheemsingh)	9 6
MANGAL (P. Khade)	9 3
GAREEB PARVAR (——)	9 3
LA JABAB (Foley)	9 3
MATOMBO (Durr)	9 3

6 4-30 p.m.

THE KHANDALA PLATE: 1M 1F

To be ridden by Indian, Half & App. Jockeys with allowances.

ROYAL LOVE (Medhe)	9 2
GOLDEN JUBILEE (Shiba)	8 12
GAZELLE (——)	8 10
RIVULETTE (Kheemsingh)	8 8
HIGH CABAL (Damodar)	8 7
OCEAN PRINCE (Gopal V.)	8 7
ROYAL CORONATION (—)	8 4
WALA SHIKOH (Kasbekar)	8 4
RED ROYALTY (S. Chavan)	8 4
MURAD (—)	8 2
AMBITION (Mohd. Yusuf)	8 1
IRAN (Purshottam)	8 0
AMAN (Jagrupsingh)	7 13
SCHEHERAZADE (Purtusingh)	7 13
SABRHEA (B. Khalil)	7 10
PETITE PARISIENNE (—)	7 10
THE DIAMOND (Jagdesh)	7 6
LEGIONNAIRE (Shivaji)	7 2

★

7 5-00 p.m.

THE ABID H. DOCTOR PLATE: 7 Furs.

LONGSHANKS (Kheemsingh)	9 1
IDLE ROCKS (Jagdesh)	8 13
HUMEARA (Foley)	8 6
ABU NAVASS (Shiba)	7 11
RAJ TILAK (Purtusingh)	8 4
KOLAH (Kasbekar)	8 2
PADMA RAJE (Durr)	8 2
PONSECA (Eldin)	7 13

★

8 5-30 p.m.

THE ANDHERI PLATE: 7 Furs.

ROMAN BUZZARD (Jagdesh)	9 3
RIGTON VENTURE (Durr)	9 2
SATIN SLIPPER (Kasbekar)	7 11
DHOLA MAROO (P. Khade)	8 10
RAINBAND (——)	7 10
GRAND SUCCESS (Ayub Khan)	8 7
ARCTIC KNIGHT (S. Chavan)	8 7
MEHER (W. Bell)	8 6
TUTU (Evans)	8 1
HINDUPIP (Bashu)	7 13
ISLAND KING (R. Shinde)	7 10
BELLETTE (Foley)	7 7
MILITARY LAW (J. Bhosle)	7 5

★

9 6-00 p.m.

THE GULAMHUSEIN ESSAJI CUP—Div. II: 1 Mile.

GOLDEN BIRD (P. Khade)	9 4
GLACHAN (Medhe)	8 11
FOG SERVICE (Gopal V.)	8 8
PRINCESS YASHODHARA (Durr)	8 8
TOP SECRET (Eldin)	8 6
ROADBORNE (Purtusingh)	8 5
GLORIETTE (Kheemsingh)	8 5
SAFETY (Rajoo)	8 3
SHAMADAN (J. Bhosle)	8 0
LILY PONS (Jagdesh)	7 12
ZEUS (Foley)	7 10

A Review— 'Hockey Umpiring'

"HOCKEY UMPIRING," by Gian Singh, an international Class I umpire, has now come out in its second edition. Only an umpire of such vast experience—especially international—could have come out with a forthright theoretical manuscript of the game of hockey which India can rightly be proud of.

With the approval of the International Hockey Federation's officials and of men who count in the hockey world, as well as his own master, Mr. B. N. Ghosh, Gian Singh's book is as authentic as the sun rises in the east.

There are twenty-two international umpires and India can boast of three. Gian Singh is among them.

Gian Singh has presented in very lucid form the common rules of the game of hockey. In one column he has the rule stated then in the next he gives notes as suggested by the International Hockey Board, in the third column he gives advice to umpires and finally advice to players.

He further illustrates his points he has various questions on each law answered. These are naturally very valuable as a guide to umpires who seek admission to umpires associations or as first class umpires.

The off-side rule, which so many of our umpires, first class at that, find difficult to understand or interpret has been explained with the help of diagrams. This rule has received a very detailed treatment.

What I would recommend those who read this book, particularly players and umpires is the explanation as far as the advantage, penalty-bully and 'sticks' rules are concerned.

Gian Singh's efforts deserve full praise and a book of this nature must have certainly been produced only after very careful thought and courage. It is a must for players, umpires and committees.

—E. F.

Singles Title For Akhtar Ali

JAIPUR, Feb. 15

Akhtar Ali won the men's singles final of the Rajasthan Lawn Tennis Championship here today.

Akhtar Ali defeated Sat Sayal 7-5, 6-2.

In the doubles final, Akhtar Ali and Appa Rao defeated Sat Sayal and Ved Sayal, 10-8 6-2 6-4.—UPI.

KANGA LEAGUE ENTRIES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The last date for receiving entries for Dr. Kanga League tournament is February 17. Such of the clubs who have not yet forwarded the entry are requested to do so on or before the 17th instant along with the entrance fee of Rs. 10.

Choudhury Scores For Present XI Century

NEW DELHI, February 15.

A SPARKLING century by the local stalwart Y. M. Chowdhury for the Present XI was the salient feature of the opening day of the three-day Festival Cricket Match against the Past XI here today. Present XI were all out for 483 runs. 25 minutes before the close of play. At the stumps the Past XI, who could play only one over had made two runs without any loss.

Played in a festival mood the Present XI batsmen flogged the none-too-hostile bowling of the Past XI and almost every batsman went for the runs from the word "go."

Besides scoring a century, Chowdhury was concerned in two and century partnerships with Gadkari for the fourth wicket, Praksash Bhandari for the fifth wicket. The other century stand was between the openers P. Roy and Nari Contractor.

Excelling in square cut strokes and cover drives Chowdhury batted for two hours and 45 minutes for his 128 which contained 16 fours and one six.

The week-end crowd was treated to exhilirating cricket. As many as five sixers were hit, two of them by the skipper Ghulam Ahmed.

Though as many as eight bowlers were tried only two could do the damage to the Present XI. They were the skipper Maharaja of Patiala and C. S. Nayudu, who shared all the wickets between them.

Maintaining a nagging length and direction and delivering a quicker one now and then Maharaja claimed five wickets for 131 runs while C. S. Nayudu, a googly bowler captured five wickets for 146 runs.

Scores were:

"PRESENT" XI: (1st innings): P. Roy lbw. Maharaja of Patiala 59; Nari Contractor c Prithvi Raj b Maharaja of Patiala 71; P. R. Umrigar lbw. C. S. Nayudu 7; Y. M. Choudhury b Maharaja of Patiala 128; C. V. Gadkari c Hazare b C. S. Nayudu 65; P. Bhandari c C. K. Nayudu b Maharaja of Patiala 62; N. S. Tamhane lbw. Maharaja of Patiala 14; Mohan Rai b C. S. Nayudu 7; Madan Mehra not out 15; Ghulam Ahmed st. P. Sen b C. S. Nayudu 43; Rajender Pal c Prithvi Raj b C. S. Nayudu 3; Extras 9. Total 492.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-125; 2-142; 3-150; 4-272; 5-383; 6-413; 7-422; 8-422, 9-474.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: S. W. Sohoni 9-0-45-0; V. S. Hazare 5-1-8-0; C. S. Nayudu 29-0-146-5; Prithvi Raj 5-0-35-0; C. K. Nayudu 5-0-34-0 Maharaja of Patiala 22-0-131-5; Mushtaq Ali 5-0-40-0.

"PAST" XI (1st innings): Prithvi Raj batting 1; P. Sen batting 0; Extra 1. Total (for no loss 2.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Mohan Rai 1-0-1-0.—UPI.

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